

JUNE

# JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Whole No. 809.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT

**J. H. CALDWELL,**

At \$1.00 a copy, or 25 cents at the end of the year. No advertisement received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion; and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square, for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

## LAW NOTICES.

**Whatley & Ellis,**

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

G. C. WHATLEY, January 5, '52.

C. C. ELLIS, ff

**Turnley & Davis,**

**Attorneys at Law,**

AND

**Solicitors in Chancery,**

WILL attend, promptly to all

business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

**A D D R E S S**

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 5, 1851.

**JAMES A. McCAMPBELL,**

**Attorney at Law.**

AND

**Solicitor in Chancery,**

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25.

**W. B. MARTIN,**

**DESIRER** of a political office. He

intends devoting his entire time

and energy to THE PRACTICE

OF THE LAW, in the counties of

St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-

okee, Benton and Talladega—all

in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851. 1y

**B. F. FORSTER.** W. J. HARALSON.

**PORTER & HARALSON,**

**Attorneys at law.**

WILL practice in the Counties of

DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Mar-

shall, Benton, Jackson, and Madison

and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

They will promptly attend to any busi-

ness confided to their professional man-

agement.

Officer at Lebanon, DeKalb County,

Alabama.

April 6, 1852.

**Martin & Forney,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts

in the counties of Benton, Cherokee,

DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and

Talladega, and in the

Supreme Court of the State.

Officer formerly occupied by

Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY, ff

**Walden & McSpadden,**

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

AND

**Solicitors in Chancery;**

WILL attend promptly to all

business entrusted to their care

in the counties of Jefferson, Blount,

Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee and

St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court

of the State.

ASHLVLE, Ala., April 51.

**Girard Hewitt,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

AND

**Solicitor in Chancery;**

WILL attend the Courts of

Chancery, Jefferson, DeKalb, Mar-

shall, Cherokee and Benton.

APRIL 1.

## The only son.

### A TELLING STORY.

One fine summer morning, as I was riding with a friend through a handsome village in the central part of New York, and admiring the beauties he pointed out to me with all the pride and precision of the "oldest inhabitant," my attention was attracted by an aged couple, dressed in deep mourning, who were walking slowly down a shaded avenue, in front of one of the most beautiful residences in the place.

The feeble steps of the old lady, who leaned heavily upon the arm of her companion, and the expression of deep and lasting sorrow which possessed her thin pallid features, contrasted with the firm tread, and stern, solemn aspect of the old man, awaked my curiosity, and I inquired if there was not some domestic history of interest connected with this venerable couple.

"There is, indeed," replied my friend. "You recall to my mind one of the most singular incidents—the most startling tragedy, in short—which our goodly village ever witnessed.

"The old and sorrow-stricken couple," pursued my friend, "may be seen twice or three times a week; often when the weather is fine, walking down the avenue in just such a manner—never any faster, never any slower.

"You see them now getting into the carriage, which has just rolled up to the gate. They will ride a mile, when the carriage will stop, and they will walk through another gate, which is of iron, hanging between posts of iron, all black as ebony. They will enter a green field, where the birds sing sweetly these fine mornings, a lonely field, however, where there are none dwelling above ground, yet there are a great many inhabitants—the rich and the poor intermingled, and resting on the same level, about four feet beneath the sod!

This aged couple are going to visit the grave of their only child.

It was a son. I will tell you his history if you listen.

This old man, was once the most enterprising, the boldest and most resolute man in the vicinity. His name is Col. H.—

You have heard of him, for he distinguished himself in the last war. People used to say he was made of iron. Yet he has one of most upright, generous hearts in the world.

The old lady, I remember as a lady of great beauty, not more than twenty years ago, when she was about forty. Besides she was quite as celebrated for her gentleness and benevolence, as the Col. for his iron will. She had a soft, affectionate heart, which shone beneficially on all, until its warmth was concentrated in an only child.

He was a wild, handsome, passionate boy, generous at times, but oftener, tyrannical and wilful. We were schoolmates, and we always played together until he was sent away to an academy, when our intimacy ceased. I saw him rarely afterwards, until having been expelled from college for striking a professor, in a fit of passion, he returned to his father's house.

Mrs. H. flew to her husband, and clasping her hands in agony, prayed that he would call the young man back, speak to him no longer in a stern and chilling tone, but kindly and fatherly and effect a reconciliation.

"My God!" murmured the Colonel passionately, "am I to be trammeled upon by my own son? Am I to stoop and be triumphed over it in indulgence? Then the boy grew up to fear his father, and to feel a contempt for the authority of his mother.

Well, on Morgan's return from college in disgrace, he was so changed that you would hardly have known him, not so much in personal appearance, for he was still handsome, but in his manners.

Still he had earned the reputation of being the most reckless and dissipated fellow in the college.

Col. H. was terribly enraged at the disgrace his wild son brought upon himself and family. He treated him with greater severity than ever, refusing to gratify his love of pleasure by furnishing him with funds, and subjecting him to the most rigid discipline. The result was, father and son had a terrible quarrel, in which the latter boldly facing the thunders of the Colonel's wrath, proved himself to have inherited his iron will, if not his fearlessness of character.

On the very day Morgan left his father's house, and took up his residence at the hotel, to the great distress of Mrs. H., who from that time, never saw a happy day.

These events occurred twelve years ago.

Morgan, in his childhood, had been indulged and caressed by his fond mother, and his father treated him with undue severity. The Colonel loved his boy, but he believed in the necessity of discipline, to curb his passions, while Mrs. H., weeping over the stern treatment of her darling, endeavored to make up for it in indulgence. Then the boy grew up to fear his father, and to feel a contempt for the authority of his mother.

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I don't know that the young man

ever entered the house, but once

in the absence of the Colonel, and

to obtain the funds she used to

spare for him out of her own allow-

ance.

Morgan wished to go abroad—

But to travel very extensively, re-

quired more money than Mrs. H.

had at her command, and all her

efforts to induce the Colonel to

grant a supply for the purpose,

were in vain. She might as well

have asked the sea to deliver up

its riches. Enraged at the ill suc-

cess of her application, Morgan

determined to see his father him-

self, and by some means secure the

amount he was so desperately re-

solved to have.

Learning, one day, that the Col-

onel had received a large sum of

money from the sale of some land,

M

# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

## The Democratic Electoral Ticket.

DANIEL DODGE, of Boston,  
CONVENTIONAL DISTRICTS.  
JAS. S. CUNNINGHAM, of Marion.  
JAS. SEIGEL, of Montgomery.  
JAS. CLIFFORD, of Perry.  
LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.  
SAM. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.  
C. C. CLAY, of Madison.  
JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

We are authorized to announce  
W. G. B. DOUTTIN, Esq., as a  
Candidate for clerk of the Circuit Court  
of Benton county.

### Virginia Mob.

Richmond has lately been the scene of one of the most outrageous mobs that ever disgraced a southern city. Gov. Johnson, it seems, commanded the punishment of a negro, from death, "to sale and transportation beyond the United States." This gave offence to the inflamed spirits about the City, who congregated the rabble and made a regular assault upon the Executive mansion. To add to this deep disgrace, the enraged mob paid no regard to the condition of the family, two of the ladies being ill, at the time, in the house.

The friends of the Governor implored him to call out the military, but he refused to protect his own person in that way.

Mr. McDonald in the House of Delegates, said, that the Governor was influenced in the exercise of "executive clemency" by "a petition signed by the clergy of Richmond—by a majority of the Bar who heard the trial—by the ex-Attorney General of the State and many of the best citizens."

The Governor submitted to the Legislature his reason for his course in the affair, asserting that the murder for which the negro was condemned, was not committed with malice prepense, and in a very pointed manner disclaims all allegiance to mobs. He says:

"The power to pardon and commute is a high and sacred trust; but it is one, in the discharge of which, the Executive of this commonwealth is responsible only to his conscience, his God, and the State of Virginia."

The wings of the Mobile District held a Convention on the 18th ult. for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the National Whig Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 16th inst. They passed resolutions lauding FILLMORE and his administration; and at the same time made honorable mention of DANIEL WEBSTER and his distinguished services. Fillmore of course, was the choice of the Convention for President.

Before this body adjourned a motion was made to meet the next night; "for the purpose of holding a REGULAR, OLD FASHIONED WHIG MEETING—which motion was adopted with loud applause."

Wonder if all the meetings, henceforth, in which the Fillmore Union loving gentry participate, will not be regular, old fashioned Whig Meetings? If that "same old coon" is not to play his part once more, then, there is no truth in the signs of the times.

The Mobile Register in an article upon "Congressional Idleness" suggests that a Ten minute rule be adopted instead of the Hour Rule. We think this a good suggestion and hope those gentlemen who are in the habit of extorting and giving vent to long-winded and profuse harangues will take the hint, and govern themselves accordingly. Certainly, if we had less frothy talk, in our Legislative Councils, and more prompt and vigorous action, infinitely more good would accrue to our common country.

At a recent election held for Judge in the 4th Judicial Circuit, B. W. Huntington, Esq., was elected by a majority of two hundred over his competitor Judge Reavis.

The Legislature of Rhode Island met and adjourned in four days having transacted all its business—a model legislature that!

Mr. Perrier of Georgia has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Col. Calhoun has appointed Mr. Charlton of Savannah, as his successor.

### Baltimore Convention.

To-day the representatives of the Democracy will meet in Convention to determine who shall be the standard bearers in the coming Presidential campaign. We believe

the result will be a decided victory for the Democracy.

It is to be regretted that the Democracy will not be able to secure a man upon whom the entire democracy can and will unite. The Convention will probably be in session three or four days. By our next issue we will have received the nominations, and hope to have the names of good, old-fashioned Jeffersonian Republicans flying at our mast head.

ENRATA.—Several errors occurred in the letter from Augusta published in our last paper. In the 10th line of the third paragraph, it ought to read "refined", instead of "repined". In the first line of the fourth paragraph, it ought to read "several hours", instead of "several houses".

FIRE.—The Tuscaloosa Observer contains an account of a fire which occurred in North Port on the 21st ult. Four Store houses were consumed—loss, about \$20,000—covered by insurance.

PORTERVILLE.—NEW COUNTY TOWN.—We have omitted, heretofore, to advise our readers of the change which has been made by the good people of DeKalb Co., in relation to their Shire Town. In accordance with an Act of the last Legislature, an election has been held to determine between Lebanon and Franklin Academy (now Porterville) for the County Site. The latter place received a considerable majority.

Turn to our advertising columns and read the card of the Commissioners, who propose to sell, at auction, on the first Monday in July, town lots, in the above place.

A good deal of sport has been made of Gen. Taylor's *fauve pas*, "all the world and the rest of mankind." The N. Y. Evening Post thinks the Japanese are "the rest of mankind" alluded to in the General's grand climacteric.

CORROX.—Every arrival from Europe brings an increase in the price of Cotton. It seems, notwithstanding the last year's crop was the largest ever raised in the country, that the consumption and increased demand will bring this great staple up to a living rate for the farmer.

John S. Thrasher, of Cuban memory, recently pardoned by the Queen of Spain, has just arrived at New York.

We are indebted to Hon. W. H. Seward for six copies of his late speech on the "Collins Line".

These documents were addressed to the "Jacksonville Republican," "Choctaw Reporter," "Herald," "Gazette," "Union" and "Republican"—all at Jacksonville, Ala. He must think our humble village a New York in miniature, to support so many hebdomadals. For the benefit of Mr. Seward and other gentlemen who send out their "Remarks," we state, that there are only two papers at this place doing a "healthy" business in the way of starvation.

Our Huntsville Contemporaries say that hail fell, in that place, on the 13th ult., as large as hen eggs.

ONE OF THE GIRLS.—There is a woman in Ohio, 30 years of age, who weighs six hundred and eleven pounds. She is a genuine "Back Eye" gal—born and raised in Ohio.

It is not known yet who is to be the successor of Mr. Donelson who has lately retired from the Union. Some think A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, will be the man, while others regard J. W. Ferney of Pennsylvania as the person to conduct the central organ through the coming canvass.

ELECTOR FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

The Electors have appointed C. C. Clay, Jr., of Madison, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Frazier, of Jackson. We congratulate our neighboring District upon this appointment.

Mr. Clay is one of the best speakers and most thoroughly "posted" politicians in that part of the State. We feel confident that the Democracy in the 6th with such a leader will do its duty nobly.

### The attention of travelers and visitors to Charleston who may

wish to repossess their wardrobe is called to the advertisement of Welch's Fashionable Furnishing Store, corner of Meeting and Broad Streets.

It is unpopular in New York, as is the city, where the purse strings of the Federal Treasury, so

that it cannot be used as has been the Treasury of this State, and it is a very singular object of the restoration of the era of Galpinism only.

Here is the old charge of Galpinism, raked up by a staunch Whig paper, and endorsed by another paper which resented, in the strongest terms, the charges made against Secretary Crawford, in regard to his share (the principal share) in the Galpin affair. But a few months ago, this whole matter—this charge, so seriously implicating Gen. Taylor's Administration—was regarded as a piece of "flockoo malice" and slander.

Now, we find Whig editors turning State's evidence, and preaching on their own party, in order to aid their own private quarrels. The allusion of the Express, endorsed by the Bulletin, was intended to operate on Gen. Scott, through Clayton, who was one of the Cabinet. We think the propriety of such allusion, are very questionable. It is too much like the disgraceful habit of telling stories out of school. We fear that some developments will shortly be made, which will render the impolicy of these allusions still more certain. It will be remembered that charges of official corruption did not end with the case of Galpin and the retirement of Secretary Crawford. Other parties, not belonging to the Galpin Cabinet, have been implicated in such charges. The Gardiner case, and other cases growing out of the administration of the office of Commissioner of Mexican claims, in which some of Commissioner Evans' relatives and friends have been suspected,—nay, proved to have a large interest,—have not escaped public attention, or if they have, are likely to be brought out anew, if certain developments, which have gone on to Washington, are not smoothed in that great hot-bed of corruption and intrigue.

Our readers will remember that an agent was sent to Mexico to procure testimony in regard to the validity of these claims. That agent, Mr. Slocum, returned some weeks ago, and passed through this city. We have good reason to believe, (though we had no interview with the gentleman,) that he will, if permitted, make some extraordinary sure when he gets to W. Va. which will place members of the present Cabinet in a position, at will make allusions to Galpinism, by the Express and Bulletin, very imprudent indeed. The Gardiner claim, in which Secretary Corwin was interested to the extent of \$100,000, will be shown to be a stupendous fraud; and the other claim, of which we have forgotten the tide, in which other exalted dignitaries are implicated, going on to Washington, where he has, no doubt, arrived. Whether his disclosures will be made public before the action of the Baltimore Whig Convention, is very doubtful.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton firm to day, and about 2000 bales sold. Middling Uplands 9 2-4; Orleans 10 1-4.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The excitement of the approaching Presidential Convention is beginning to be felt. Caucusing is active, and a coalition between Cass and Buchanan is talked of. A large number of Delegates has arrived.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House to day passed the Invalid and Navy Pension Bills. The Senate passed the Louisiana and Mississippi Railroad Bills, and also an amendment to the Deficiency Bill, allowing \$110,000 as the balance due to the friendly Creek Indians.

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As a member of a band of American patriots, our old soldier says he has often sought for the Galpins; and declares that although connected with Galpin by the ties of blood, yet he would have killed him as soon and willingly as he would have killed a mad dog.

George Galpin married the sister of the old soldier's father, and therefore has an opportunity to know him. He says he knew them all, and they were the rankest and bloodiest tories in Georgia. They spared neither life nor property, sex or age. They headed a band of scoundrels, who murdered and plundered with the barbarity and ruthlessness of savages.

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### Galpinism vs. Gardiner.

ISSN.

The New Orleans Bulletin published a article a few days ago in which the following paragraph was quoted approvingly from the New York Express:

"That Millard Fillmore

is unpopular in New York, as is the city, where the purse strings of the Federal Treasury, so

that it cannot be used as has been the Treasury of this State, and it is a very singular object of the restoration of the era of Galpinism only.

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two sons. He lived with the Indians, traded with them, and created them out of a large fortune. When the revolution broke out he joined the British, and with his six sons and his Indian allies, made one

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**STORGE OF BOOKS AND MUSIC STORES.**

No. 21, Hulme Street,  
Charleston, S. C.

Books and Stationery, Dictionaries, Almanacs, &c.,  
1. PEGASUS Books and Books, (founded by those who deserved the Great British Gold Medal at the Great Exhibition of Nations in London 1851, for the best Prints and Forges made in the world.)

The Forges were the most important composition of all countries.

2. MCGONALOGUE'S New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition, lost.

3. JAMES P. JONES, Grand

Actions, New York, Sheriff & WARRIOR, or

New York, who have been making for the past 30 years.

4. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute.

All the new Music published in the

United States, Flutes, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c., Melodeons, from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.

Harp, Violin, and Guitar Strings of the

first quality. Everything sold, war-

anteed to be as represented, and all ar-

icles offered at the lowest prices for

cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and ex-

amine before purchasing elsewhere as

they will find it greatly to their interest

to do so. Remember the numbers—

234 and 236 King St., at the head,

GEORGE OATES,

June 1, 1852—y.

**MIRIAM LODGE** AND—  
**JAMES PENN CHAPTER**

Travelers are invited to call at  
WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FUR  
NISHING STORE, FOR ✓

GENTLEMEN,

Cot Meeting and Market Streets,

And the Garrison Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.—

**SHIRTS!**

FINE LINEN and MUSLIN SHIRTS

made in the Latest Fashion, and of

the best Materials, superior workmen-

ship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED

PATTERN.

W. A. DANSKIN is the original inven-

tor of the system of cutting Shirts by

measurement.

DANSKIN'S PATTERN has re-

ceived the unqualified commendation

of gentlemen in all parts of the United

States, and has been pronounced perfect.

The superiority of Danskin's Pat-

tern over all the imitations of it is uni-

versally acknowledged. The yoke is

neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders

without seams, and consequently does

not chafe and annoy the wearer.

Gentlemen's Measures taken, and

Shirts made to Order at short No-

tice.

**Also, for Sale**

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS OF SILK, Cotton Woollen and other de-

scriptive kinds.

Shoulder Braces,

Dressing Gowns,

Russia Belts, &c.,

Suspenders,

Half Hose,

Gloves.

Cravats and ready

Hankieches, & hemmed

Stocks,

Cunes,

Umbrellas,

Soap,

Perfumery.

And a great variety of other GOODS

suitable for Gentleman.

The prices at this Establish-

ment are moderate and uniform—and

the business so conducted as to secure

the custom of those who once purchase

from us.

JUNE 1, 1852—y.

**GREAT SOUTHERN and NORTHERN**

U. States Mail Steamship Line.

VIA CHARLESTON to NEW YORK

Through to 50 to 60 Hours!

Days of leaving Charleston—

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTER

NOON after the Arrival of the

Cars.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STAMERS

UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, 1200 Tons

MARION, Capt. M. BERRY, 1200 Tons

SOUTHERN, Capt. W. Faxon, 1200 Tons

JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DIXON, 1200 Tons

THESE steamers

having elegant state

rooms accommodations

and every convenience on board, tables

supplied with every luxury, and the of-

ficers amiable and accomplished gen-

lemen, who have proved themselves

good sailors from the very successful

passages the ships have already made.

Travelers by this line may expect every

possible comfort and accommodation.

Cabin passage \$25—Steerage \$8.

For passage apply to the Agent at

Charleston, Hixson, Missouri.

C. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.

March 2, 1852—y.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**

ATLANTA ..... GEORGIA.

BENGAL situated almost equidistant

from the "Macon" and "Western,"

Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail-

Road Depots; this House will be found

both convenient and comfortable a

home for Travelers, while sojourning at

this point; meals will be served on the

arrival of the several Passenger Trains,

and every attention paid to the wants

and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

June 1, 1852—y.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of administration hav-

ing been granted by the Judge

of Probate of Randolph county,

on the 24th day of May,

1852, on the estate of Jessie Gaze-

way, late of said county, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate

will please make immediate settle-

ment, and all persons having claims

against said estate are hereby no-

tified to present them legally authen-

ticated within the time prescribed

by law or they will be

HENRY HIGGAWAY.

Adm'r.

June 1, 1852.

**McDaniels, Mitchell & Hausey,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOOT & SHOES,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

1414, Hargrove Street,

Charleston, S. C.

Opposite the State House.

Telephone, 1852—1853.

PAVILION HOTEL,

THE BUTTERFIELD

MAIL STATION, S. C.

Tues., June 1, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County,

STATE OF ALABAMA,

**CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.**

**NEW WHOLESALE  
Dry Goods House,  
CHARLESTON, S.C.**

**THE DRY GROCER,**  
From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.  
**DRY GROCER'S HOUSE, 120 Cornhill.**

A Senator sat in his cushioned chair,  
His head on its back and his feet in the air,  
The true Senatorial attitude;  
Grave and serene was his honored mein,  
No other Senator was ever seen,  
And he felt himself that he never had been  
In a greater state of beatitude.

He thought of his good eight dollars a day,

Of the six good years he had there to stay,

Of his lineage and countless 'perquisites,'

His pickings and other Congressional

sweets.

His last great speech and his next good

dinner.

And he thought to himself, "As I am a

sinner."

This Washington City's snug old town,  
And a mighty great man is Senator  
Brown."

The hour was one, and all was still,

When suddenly shook the Capitol Hill!

Screams shone with fear as with cold,

The earthquake shattered the nerves of

the bold.

And upset the wits of the weaker;

Some called out "order!" and "silence!"

some.

While others were struck by agony dumb,

And sat content to remain quitenum,

But imploringly eying the Speaker.

Down on his knees dropped Senator B.,

Distracted in his dream of felicity

He thought that the final hour had come:

That the earthquake's roll was the roll of

the drum.

To summon sinners, to strike them dumb;

And with terror dread appal them;

For he hadn't a very distinct idea,

Whether a drum or a trumpet should be

The instrument to call them.

While looking, in a horror of fears,

And expecting the walls about his ears,

Before his mind, like a flash, appears

A vision of all his mispent years—

A vision dim of phantoms grim,

Who had pressed their claims with pros-

pects slim.

Of getting redress—in the interim,

They died worn out in patience;

And now before his mind they swim,

Some shaking their private claims at him,

And some French Spoliation!

Each with a grin the Senator mock'd,

Each rained Congressional claimant,

And he thought, if I once get out of this

box.

I'll go in for their speedy payment!

But little he thought poor Senator B.

That he should e'er be permitted to see

The bright to-morrow's sun come,

And he trembled to think, so was he un-

manned.

Of his own little specie for the good of

the land,

And his ninety-nins for Buncome!

He trembled as no one e'er can tell.

As he tried to think if he had spent well

His loved eight dollars a day;

And he thought, with dread unspeakable,

Of the little he'd done for principle,

And the vast amount for pay.

Mixed with his fears was a shade of regret,

For he could not altogether forget

His greatness in the nation;

But he somehow thought that there might

be found,

Even in the world to which he was bound,

The honor and pay of his station;

Still might he get his eight dollar fee,

And still be Honorable Mr. B.,

And mileage too—now, who could tell?

The journey was very long to—well!

But then the earth gave another shake,

And set poor B. in a terrible quake,

He sank in a swoon, but the earth grew

still,

And the Senators gathered in right good

will.

And stretched him out in a pallet;

But by and by his senses got back,

And he woke to a speech of Senator Clack

And the noise of the Speaker's mallet,

He rubbed his eyes, and he rubbed his nose,

And an anxious glance around he throws,

On the floor and up at the ladies;

For he fancied he smelt both sulphur and

smoke,

And wasn't quite sure that he had'n't a

wake.

To a morning session in Hades!

He rose to his feet an altered man,

Homa to his lodgings he almost ran,

And to Mrs. Brown he wrote 'tis said,

The loving letter she'e read. G.

REFUSING THE SENTIMENT.—The

popular negro melody,

"Dance, boatman dance,

Dance all night till broad day-

light.

And go home with the gals in

the morning."

is thus rendered into prose

"Mingle in the mazes of the

dance thou knight of the oar, while

the resplendent luminary of the

day has withdrawn from the earth;

the bright Aurora gilds the

eastern sky with golden light, and

the stars are scattered in the dark

and unpolished ornaments of thy

measure to their paternal men-

**JOB PRINTING,**

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
SUCH AS—

Booklets, Legal Bills,

Circulars, Legal Bills,

Bill Heads, Business Cards,

Blankets, Address Cards,

Labels, &c., Visiting Cards,

&c., &c., neatly and expeditiously ex-

ecuted at the office of the "REPUBLICAN,"

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great remedy for Rheumatism,

Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs,

and Joints; Scrofulous Kings Evil, White Swelling,

Bad Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pain whatever.

What this Plaster is applied it cures every

kind of pain in the body.

It has been beneficial in cases of weaknes-

s, Pain and Weakness in the Stomach, Bowel,

Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides should be without it.

Married ladies in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this

Plaster.

The application of this Plaster between the

shoulders has been a certain remedy for

Colds, coughs, phthisis, and affection of the

lungs in their primary stages. It destroys in

flammation by perspiration.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-

pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With tow-boats and lighters, afford

facilities for transportation of

freight, Georgia, South

Carolina and Alabama, in connection

with the Rail Roads.

The genuine steam-packet D. L. ADAMS

will connect with the steamship Florida

and Alabama—landing freight by them in

5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, now taken at reduced rates,

will be forwarded free of commission.

In order to prevent detention or

mischarge, bills of lading should be ad-

dressed to SAM'L M. POND,

President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to John A.

Moore, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1851. 1

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH  
Steam-Ship Line,**

WEEKLY.

The new and splendid Steam-Ships

Florida, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Alabama, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Mobile, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

New-York & Savannah Steam

Ship, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

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THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 16.—No. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

Whole No. 840.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
AND  
J. H. CALDWELL.  
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on diverses inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

17 POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

Bruntfield.

## A TALE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The war carried on in Scotland, by the friends and enemies of Queen Mary, after her departure into England, was productive of an almost complete dissolution of order, and laid the foundation of many feuds which were kept up by private families and individuals long after all political cause of hostility had ceased. Among the most remarkable quarrels which history or tradition has recorded as arising out of that civic broil, I know of none so deeply cherished or accompanied by so many romantic and peculiar circumstances as one which took place between two old families of gentry in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. Stephen Bruntfield Laird of Craighouse had been a zealous and disinterested partisan of the Queen. Robert Monbray, of Barnbougle, was the friend successively of Murray and Morton, and distinguished himself very highly in their cause. During the year 1572, when Edinburgh Castle was maintained by Kirkaldy of Grange in behalf of the Queen, Stephen Bruntfield held out Craig house in the same interest, and suffered a siege from a detachment of the forces of the Regent, commanded by the Laird of Barnbougle. This latter Baron, a man of fierce and brutal nature, entered life as a younger brother, and at an early period chose to cast his fate among the Protestant leaders, with a view of improving his fortunes.

The death of his elder brother in rebellion at Langside enabled the Regent Murray to reward his services with a grant of the patrimonial estate of which he did not scruple to take possession by the strong hand, to the exclusion of his infant niece, the daughter of the late proprietor. Some incidents which had occurred in the course of the war, had inspired a mutual hatred of the most intense character in the breasts of Bruntfield and Monbray; and it was therefore with a feeling of strong personal animosity, as well as of political rancor, that the latter undertook the task of watching the motions of Bruntfield at Craighouse. Bruntfield, after holding out for many months, was obliged along with his friends in Edinburgh Castle, to yield to the party of the regent. Like Kirkaldy and Maitland, of Lethington, he surrendered upon a promise of life and estate; but while his two friends perished, one by the hand of the executioner, the other by his own hand, he fell a victim to the stateless spite of his personal enemy, who, in conducting him to Edinburgh as a prisoner, took fire at some bitter expression on the part of the captive, and smote him dead upon the spot.

Bruntfield left a widow and three infants. The lady of the Craighouse had been an intimate of the unfortunate Mary from her early years; was educated with her in France in the Catholic faith and had left her court to become the wife of Bruntfield. It was a time calculated to change the natures of women, as well as men. The severity with which her religion was treated in Scotland the wrongs of her royal mistress, and finally the fear in the court circle, by the sufferings and death of her husband, acting upon a mind naturally enthusiastic, all conspired to alter the character of Marie Carmichael, and substitute for the rosy lines of her early years, the gloom to decide in favor of his claim. Roger Bruntfield therefore, was

permitted to fight in barras with the rest of peace, to reside in the Monbray; but the same fortune which had attended him as that which had been within two miles of already deprived the widow of her city, she did not for many years reappear in public. With no society but that of her children, and the ground embarrassed by his persons necessary to attend upon cumbersome armor, Monbray, according to her, mourned in secret according to the barbarous practice of the age immediately sprung upon particular apartment, which in accordance with a fashion by no means uncommon, she had caused when she heard of the fatal incendiary by a lamp, still remains another chance."

In the most rigorous observances of her faith she was assisted by a last surviving son, had all along been the favorite of his mother—Henry Bruntfield, the third and only survivor, whose occasional visits formed almost the only intercourse which she maintained with the external world. One strong passion gradually acquired complete sway over her mind—revenge; a passion which the practice of the age had invested with a conventional respectability, and which no kind of religious feeling, then compulsion that deed, than any of its known, was able either to check or soften. So entirely was she susceptible of the softest and tenderest impressions, had conducted the very children at length ceased to thusiasmus of his mother's wish in 'tis have interest or merit in her eyes, except in so far as they appeared likely to be the means of gratifying stain. The intelligence, which it. One after another as they reached the age of fourteen, she sent them to France, in order to be educated; but the accomplishment to which they were enjoined to direct their principal attention was that he now knew to be before him,—of martial exercises. The eldest, Stephen, returned at eighteen, a strong and active youth with a mind of little polish or literary information, but considered a perfect adept at sword-play.

As his mother surveyed his noble form, a smile stole into the depths of her wan and widowed face as a winter sunbeam wanders over a waste of snows. But it was a smile of more than motherly pride; or accompanied by so many romantic and peculiar circumstances as one which took place between two old families of gentry in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. Stephen Bruntfield Laird of Craighouse had been a zealous and disinterested partisan of the Queen. Robert Monbray, of Barnbougle, was the friend successively of Murray and Morton, and distinguished himself very highly in their cause. During the year 1572, when Edinburgh Castle was maintained by Kirkaldy of Grange in behalf of the Queen, Stephen Bruntfield held out Craig house in the same interest, and suffered a siege from a detachment of the forces of the Regent, commanded by the Laird of Barnbougle. This latter Baron, a man of fierce and brutal nature, entered life as a younger brother, and at an early period chose to cast his fate among the Protestant leaders, with a view of improving his fortunes.

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As his mother surveyed his noble form, a smile stole into the depths of her wan and widowed face as a winter sunbeam wanders over a waste of snows. But it was a smile of more than motherly pride; or accompanied by so many romantic and peculiar circumstances as one which took place between two old families of gentry in the neighborhood of Edinburgh. Stephen Bruntfield Laird of Craighouse had been a zealous and disinterested partisan of the Queen. Robert Monbray, of Barnbougle, was the friend successively of Murray and Morton, and distinguished himself very highly in their cause. During the year 1572, when Edinburgh Castle was maintained by Kirkaldy of Grange in behalf of the Queen, Stephen Bruntfield held out Craig house in the same interest, and suffered a siege from a detachment of the forces of the Regent, commanded by the Laird of Barnbougle. This latter Baron, a man of fierce and brutal nature, entered life as a younger brother, and at an early period chose to cast his fate among the Protestant leaders, with a view of improving his fortunes.

The death of his elder brother in rebellion at Langside enabled the Regent Murray to reward his services with a grant of the patrimonial estate of which he did not

scruple to take possession by the strong hand, to the exclusion of his infant niece, the daughter of the late proprietor. Some incidents which had occurred in the course of the war, had inspired a mutual hatred of the most intense character in the breasts of Bruntfield and Monbray; and it was therefore with a feeling of strong personal animosity, as well as of political rancor, that the latter undertook the task of watching the motions of Bruntfield at Craighouse. Bruntfield, after holding out for many months, was obliged along with his friends in Edinburgh Castle, to yield to the party of the regent. Like Kirkaldy and Maitland, of Lethington, he surrendered upon a promise of life and estate; but while his two friends perished, one by the hand of the executioner, the other by his own hand, he fell a victim to the stateless spite of his personal enemy, who, in conducting him to Edinburgh as a prisoner, took fire at some bitter expression on the part of the captive, and smote him dead upon the spot.

Bruntfield left a widow and three infants. The lady of the Craighouse had been an intimate of the unfortunate Mary from her early years; was educated with her in France in the Catholic faith and had left her court to become the wife of Bruntfield. It was a time calculated to change the natures of women, as well as men. The severity with which her religion was treated in Scotland the wrongs of her royal mistress, and finally the fear in the court circle, by the sufferings and death of her husband, acting upon a mind naturally enthusiastic, all conspired to alter the character of Marie Carmichael, and substitute for the rosy lines of her early years, the gloom to decide in favor of his claim. Roger Bruntfield therefore, was

at the day of reckoning; but yet there has been that which comforts me also. Only yesterday, I dreamt that your father appeared before me. In his hand he held a bow and three goodly shafts—at a distance appeared the fierce and sanguinary Monbray. He desired me to shoot the arrows at that arch traitor, and I gladly obeyed. A first and second he caught in his hand, broke, and trampled on with contempt. But the third shaft which was the fairest and goodliest of all, pierced his guilty bosom, and he immediately expired. The reverend shade at this gave me an encouraging smile in satisfaction. Henry Bruntfield, the third and only survivor, whose occasional visits formed almost the only intercourse which she maintained with the external world. One strong passion gradually acquired complete sway over her mind—revenge; a passion which the practice of the age had invested with a conventional respectability, and which no kind of religious feeling, then compulsion that deed, than any of its known, was able either to check or soften. His mind, naturally susceptible of the softest and tenderest impressions, had conducted the very children at length ceased to thusiasmus of his mother's wish in 'tis have interest or merit in her eyes, except in so far as they appeared likely to be the means of gratifying stain. The intelligence, which it. One after another as they reached the age of fourteen, she sent them to France, in order to be educated; but the accomplishment to which they were enjoined to direct

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## THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY JUNE 6, 1852.

### Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

A. WINSTON, S. C.

WEL COLEMAN, of Lexington.

### CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

F. S. LYON, of Marengo.

J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.

C. W. LEE, of Perry.

LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.

JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.

C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.

JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

**WE** are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

By reference to our advertising columns the reader will see that the Commissioners have ordered an election for the Directory of the Alabama and Georgia Rail Road.

**SPECIAL COURT.**—We are requested by some of the Counsel for the State and for the Defendant, to say that the Hon. Robert Dougherty, will hold the Special Term of the Circuit Court for DeKalb county, on Monday the 14th day of June; (first) appointed for the trial of James H. Campbell, upon a charge of murder.

The witnesses are desired to be in attendance.

### Mails—Convention.

We have received but few of our exchanges during the past week.—Not a single paper has reached here from below Talladega. All mail communication has been cut off between Montgomery and the up country by the recent unparalleled rise in the Tallapoosa River. The papers that have come to us by the northern and eastern mails have brought us no news upon that subject which is of the greatest interest to us at the present.

We are, therefore, unable at this time (Monday morning) to give our readers any information as to who is or likely to be the nominee of the Democratic Convention. A Telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston papers announces that SAUNDERS of N. C. was temporarily called to the chair, and committees were appointed to affect a permanent organization. Mr. Saunders is a Buchanan man and his appointment is regarded by some as favorable to his nomination.

We have received a communication on the subject of the Gadsden and Guntersville Rail Road, which shall have a place in our next paper.

### The Affray Between Hon. Edward A. Hannegan and Captain Duncan.

We have already given an account of the unfortunate affray at Convington, Indiana, between the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, and recently U. S. Ambassador to Austria, and his brother-in-law, Captain John Duncan, which resulted in the death of the latter after thirty-six hours of intense suffering. The Lafayette Journal says:

"To all inquiries as to the cause of the affray, its origin, &c. Captain Duncan invariably replied, 'Nothing, it was nothing, and seemed determined not to reveal any thing that would afford additional evidence against Mr. Hannegan. It is said that a short time before he died he observed himself to be blame. It might by some that he made declarations as to the whole; but if so they have not yet made public. He died after the most intense pain, and composed, at 12 o'clock, Tuesday last, fully and freely."

Mr. Hannegan, immediately after the occurrence, Captain Duncan requested the Masonicaternity, of which both he and Mr. Hannegan were members, to take him in charge. They did so, and he was buried with the honors of that order on Sabbath afternoon. The funeral took place from Mr. Hannegan's residence, where Captain Duncan died. The latter was the only living brother of Mrs. Hannegan, who still lives, the object of universal pity. The anguish of Mr. Hannegan's mind is said to be most intense and excruciating. The consequences of his rash act have driven him to a state closely bordering on insanity."

Captain Duncan raised a troop of horse in Licking county, Ohio, during the Mexican war, and served gallantly on the field of battle. He was brave noble and generous. As a merchant in Convington for the last two years, was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly demeanor. Mr. Hannegan and himself had always been warm friends, but unfortunately they were both intemperate, and at the time of the occurrence, as well as the day previous, were intoxicated with liquor.

### By Magnetic Telegraph.

Reported for the Constitutional & Republican.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Steamer ARCTIC.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

The steamer Arctic arrived at New York on Saturday, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on the 15th of May were 18,000 bales at advancing rates; speculators and exporters taking 10,000 bales. On the 17th, the article was more freely offered, and business reaching 10,000 bales; speculators and exporters taking 3,000 bales, while the extreme rates of the 15th were barely attainable.

On the 18th, the sales were 7,000 bales, 2,500 of which were on speculation. Exporters taking none. The market was quiet, yet steady, without noticeable change from the prices of the 15th.

In Breadstuffs there was a better feeling and a slight advance and larger rates.

The Asia arrived out on the 15th. ENGLAND.—The English news is unimportant. Business in the Manufacturing districts was brisk. Money abundant.

Russia, Austria and Prussia, in relation to France have determined to uphold the treaties to 1814 and 1815.

FRANCE.—The meeting of the Sovereigns at Vienna had caused great trepidation at the Tuilleries. Spies had been sent to watch their movements. Generals Lamoriciere, Bedan and Lafac, had refused to take the oath of allegiance.

BALTIMORE, May 31.

The excitement has commenced. The nomination on the third day deemed certain.

The Whig Convention of Maine has adopted resolutions in favor of Scott.

Cass and Buchanan is considered defacto. Butler and Douglass ascending.

NEW YORK, May 29—p. m.

CORRINGTON.—Sales to-day 3,000 bales. Middling Orleans 10, Uplands 9 3-4 cents.

NEW YORK, May 31, p. m.

CORRINGTON.—The market is dull.—Sales 500 bales. Middling Upland 9 3-4, Orleans 10 cents.

THE steamer Bay State, while preparing for a trip, burst her boilers, killing the Captain, Engineer and five of the crew.

CHARLESTON, June 1—p. m.

CORRINGTON.—Sales 9,000 bales at \$10 1-2 cents. The market is depressed and prices rather in favor of the buyers. There is no quota of the decline.

A BLOODY MEASURE.—Indian Vengeance.—We learn that within a few days past, a most savage and sanguinary occurrence has taken place among a branch of the remnant of Choctaw Indians, who still live in the upper part of this county, near the route of the Railroad, and between Beaver Meadow and Citronelle. It is stated that some days since, a young Indian, the son of a somewhat noted character known as "Old Bill," was severely stabbed or cut by another Indian, in a fight. He was carried off, and placed under the care of a physician. "Old Bill," upon hearing of the occurrence, threatened that he would shoot, and skin the assailant of his son. Some days after, a citizen, in passing through the woods, came upon the body of an Indian, who had been shot, and which had literally been stripped of its skin, and this had been stretched and suspended upon the limbs of a tree.

It is believed that this dead body is that of the object of "Old Bill's" revenge, and that the latter in pursuance of the usages of his tribe, and the instincts of his savage nature, had perpetrated this diabolical murder.

We state these facts merely on the authority of a gentleman from that part of the country, who had heard them as a rumor. But they are of such a character as to demand that they should be investigated by our civil authorities, and if a murder such as stated, has been committed, that the savage perpetrator should be shown that for such acts, he is amenable to our laws.—Mobile Register, 27 ult.

### Louis Napoleon and California.

A very singular statement is made to the New York Herald, by a New Orleans correspondent, who signs himself David Holta, Jr. It is to the effect that he has learned by passengers direct from California that certain movements are being secretly made by Louis Napoleon, for the seizure of that land of gold. This statement is based upon the alleged fact that the immense number of French citizens, who have been sentenced to exile and imprisonment in Cayenne, Guadalupe, and other South American possessions, have not really been seen there, but have been landed at different points in the Gulf and on the Pacific coast, and furnished with money and other means to reach Sonora, where officers have been placed to receive and ascertain the height

of waves. The vessels were two waves apart, and as they were in the trough, they could see exactly where the line of the wave cut the mast of the other ship.

After several careful observations, he found the height of the waves were 32 feet, their velocity 26 1-2 miles an hour, and the breadth of the wave about 280 feet.

NEW YORK.

### A Small Puff of Soup from Gen. Scott.

The editor of the Herald, published at Georgetown, Kentucky, has read an important letter, addressed to General Scott, a leading whig politician of that county, which has the following paragraph:

" \* \* \* I have no public opinions to conceal—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South, East, or West; and these opinions I am prepared to submit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State, or a National Convention.

If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will promptly and most explicitly be given in writing. \* \* \*

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"If" the National Convention call—if ay, there's the rub—as Tonchon says: "there's much virtue in it." But if the National Convention do not call upon the General, then there's no letter—and we cannot have a second hasty plate of soup. There's the calamity.

[N. Y. Herald.]

General Scott, we suspect, has broken away from his keepers, and gone to writing letters. He has written one to this State, we learn, endorsing the compromise up one side and down the other and all round in general, and the fugitive slave law in particular. There is no doubt of the fact, and we deem it but proper to give his friends notice. His mamma ought to know he's out, and send the bell-man to call him.—Lou. Dem.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHER IN THE WORLD.—The New York Christian Advocate contains the following: "Rev. George Highfield, of the British Wesleyan Conference, the oldest Methodist Preacher in the World, ceased his lengthened pilgrimage near Liverpool, on the 9th of December. He was called into the ministry by Mr. Wesley in 1785, and continued to travel until 1852, when the state of his health compelled him to become a supernumerary; but he still labored in the pulpit and on pastoral work until his strength entirely failed. During the last four years infirmities grew rapidly upon him, his memory failed so that secular things were nearly obliterated from it, but he could always recall portions of Scripture and hymns which had long been treasured there. The forenoon of the day before he died, he spent alone, and was unusually happy. He was ninety-one and had been in the ministry sixty years."

He gave these details, as we received them from what we consider to be authentic sources, and shall refrain from any comments on the horrible transaction, till we ascertain further particulars. When our informants left Louisiana, the old man was in a very critical condition, and by many was not expected to survive.

St. Louis Union.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

### Height of Waves.

"Acton," in this paper of the 29th inst., says, on the authority of Boyle, that the highest waves do not rise more than six feet above the general level of the ocean!—or 12 feet from the trough of the sea to the summit of wave. I know not who "Boyle" is, but both he and Acton are very much in error on this subject. One would almost fancy had never seen blue water, and had confined their voyaging to what is called in the English Parliament the "narrow seas," such as the English and Irish Channels, &c.

I have been in a ship lying to three days on the broad Atlantic, in a gale from N. W. When the sea had got what sailors call a regular fast, the waves were miles in length, and when we were down in the trough of the sea, and looked upwards to the rolling mass advancing towards us, it appeared something like the long ridges of the Alleghany mountains in motion; and I could realize in their full force, the lines of Southery, in his "Madoc"—"To know all human skill, all human strength is vain,—to see the mountain roll incumbent with its weight of bursting waters over the reeling bark,—this is a horrible sight; and he who had endured the horrors once of such an hour, doth never hear the storm howl round his home, but he remembers it, and, thinks upon the suffering mariner."

The best authority for the height of waves of the ocean that I know of, is Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition. When entering the Pacific Ocean from Cape Horn, in February, 1839, he had two vessels with him which gave him a very good opportunity to observe and ascertain the height of waves. The vessels were two waves apart, and as they were in the trough, they could see exactly where the line of the wave cut the mast of the other ship.

Is THERE A HEART THAT NEVER LOVED?—The editor of the Bungtown Herald thus expresses himself on this interesting topic:

"What a man, and never loved!—Pshaw, such a man must have a heart of ice, the gizzard of a goose, soul as lifeless as a corn cob and a head as sappy as a cocaean."

### A Dark Day.

Saturday last will doubtless be long remembered by the people of this region of the country, as "the dark day." The phenomenon exhibited on that day was, to say the least of it, unusual, and such as to excite the apprehension in the minds of supernatural and disastrous events. During Friday the atmosphere was exceedingly foggy—owing as it was supposed, to fire in the forests west of us—and the sun went down with a peculiar appearance.

Saturday morning was cloudy, damp and chilly. About twelve o'clock, the clouds thickened, and seemed to promise a protracted season of rain. Between one and two o'clock they assumed a most portentous aspect in the West, being of almost ink blackness.

A violent storm was of course anticipated, but just before it was expected to break, we were quite suddenly deprived of all daylight. The darkness was so great as to make the use of candles necessary in dwellings, and we informed that fowls went to roost.

This obscurity continued some ten minutes, accompanied by slight thunder, and occasional flashes of lightning, when the dark cloud spread out over the sky and assumed a bright yellow hue. A gentle shower of rain succeeded and every unusual appearance passed away.

Stanton (Va.) Spectator.

### A Steamer with a Lunatic Captain.

Recently it was stated that Capt. Floyd, of the steamship Washington, was deranged, and it was afterwards stated that he had recovered and was about to take command again. The Deut-der Reich Zeitung gives some extracts from a journal of the late voyage from New York to Southampton, kept by one of the passengers, which show that the malady of the commander repeatedly came near destroying the vessel, and losing the lives of many if not all on board.

The Captain repeatedly changed the course of the ship, and whenever the second mate gave the ship another direction, the captain changed it back again, though it was evident to all on board that the course was not the right one.—The narrator after relating many escapades, says:

"Just before sunset we reached Land's End. A little distance off from it, on the water, were two pretty high cliffs, Longship Cocks (?) on one of them a light-house. Our course was directly upon them. The Captain who was walking back and forward, himself gave the orders to the helmsman, and the course was unchanged, though we every instant came nearer and nearer to the rocks. An agitation was soon apparent among the officers as well. The first and second mates, the doctor and the engineer conferred together. The first mate went to the Captain again and again, to call his attention to our dangerous nearness, and the Doctor did the same. 'Yes, I know,' was the reply, and it was utterly impossible to prevail on the Captain to give other orders. A German Captain, who was among the passengers, and who had sailed a ship for sixteen years, spoke to him in vain.

Then the passengers, and even the doctor, went to the wheel and gave orders to steer to the west, in order to avoid the constantly approaching danger. The helmsman, at first, unwillingly yielded; but the Captain perceiving it, went up to the wheel, commanding, 'South!' Those standing near, begged him not to do this; repeating to him that he was risking the lives of all his passengers. The sole answer was, 'You have nothing to do here.'

A NOVEL DUEL.—We find the following in the Eddyville (Ky.) Telegraph:

"Two young bloods of our city became offended at some imaginary insult, a challenge was passed and accepted, as both thought nothing but blood could wash out the insult. The terms on which the challenge was accepted were these—that they should meet at D. N.'s office, and be led until one or the other should be satisfied. They accordingly met, and the Doctor opened a vein for them. They bled until both becoming extremely weak, and looking as white as their own linen, pronounced themselves satisfied. So ends this bloody affair."

JASMIN VINE POISON.—Two children, near Sumterville, S. C., were recently poisoned by chewing and swallowing a portion of the root of a yellow jessamine vine, which a gentleman, the father of the children, had trimmed away from his garden. Both of the children fell asleep in a short time and died, the Doctor declarating him out of his mind.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—The steamer Boston arrived at Louisville on the 20th inst., from New Orleans, lost seven deck passengers from Cholera. Francis Vorist, a wealthy citizen of Peoria, Ill., died of cholera on the 15th inst. The emigrants at St. Joseph, Mo., where the cholera appeared, had encamped in the woods, and were recovering. The trains were beginning to leave for the plains.

A piece of gold weighing 305 ounces and 11 pwt. solid and shining, was found near Sonora, on the 29th ult. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California.

Is THERE A HEART THAT NEVER LOVED?—The editor of the Bungtown Herald thus expresses himself on this interesting topic:

"What a man, and never loved!—Pshaw, such a man must have a heart of ice, the gizzard of a goose, soul as lifeless as a corn cob and a head as sappy as a cocaean!"

Floyd remained on board.

### NEW YORK, JUNO 1.

The sales of Cotton amount to 500 bales. Middling Uplands, 9 1/2 a 34.

The Methodist Conference at Boston had adjourned finally, after altering the Discipline so as to admit men and women together in the churches.

A terrible accident happened by the upsetting of a boat in the Soucook river, near Concord, N. H. by which twelve females were drowned.

Mr. Godden, in a recent debate

in Parliament on the Militia bill,

spoke of a "power far more formidable than France—the most powerful of nations—the United States."

## &lt;h3



### LAW NOTICES

**Whitney & Ellis,**  
HAVE associated themselves in  
the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.

G. C. WHITNEY January 5, '52.

G. C. ELLIS, January 5, '52.

### Song To An Absent One

BY VIRGINIUS HUTCHIN.

I know not where thy parents be,  
Or where thy lot is cast;

Mighty and potent trace them—  
The home where we met last:

Time's never pausing wing hath

Borne me weary years away—

And I seem living but to mourn

Their fleeting and decay.

I have missed thee, loved one, long,

My heart's a hein't now;

I cannot hear thy low, sweet song;

That brow, which snow drops blush'd

To see—

Those cheeks with roses set—

That they are gone now saddens me—

Their absence wakes regret.

I love thee as the Naiads love

Their crystal-flowing streams;

I see thee, where no foot may rove,

In the fairy Land of Dreams;

I hear thy voice in every breeze

That hymns a tune to even;

And then my spirit mounts and flees

To seek thine in the heaven.

The stars of night (her eyes that shine),

And their concave of blue,

Remind me of those orbs of thine,

And their cerulean hue;

And vines that twine, in garden bower,

Around some favorite tree,

Remind me of those halycon hours

When my arms encircled thee.

When I clasped, I loved thee, idol one,

As the song-birds love sweet May;

But passion burneth as the sun

Since thou art gone away.

By mein' fingers with me still,

Though I know not where thou art;

Thy own is still the hand to thrall

The "harp-strings of my heart."

A Doctor as is a Doctor.—A

self-sufficient humbug who took up

the business of physician and pre-

tended to a deep knowledge of the

healing art, was once called upon

to visit a young man afflicted with

apoplexy. Bolts gazed long and

hard, felt his pulse and pocket;

looked at his tongue and his wife,

and finally gave vent to the follow-

ing sublime opinion:

"I think he's a gone fellow."

"No, no!" exclaimed the sorrow-

ing wife, "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolts, lifting up

his hat and eyes heavenward at the

same time, "yes I do say so: there

aren't any hope, not the leastest while

he's got an attack of mifit fit in

his lost frontis..."

"Where?" cried the startled wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't

be cured without some trouble and

a great deal of pains. You see his

whole planetary system is derang-

ed: fusly, his vox populi is pres-

sin, on his advalorem, secondly, his

cut-scarpal cutaneous has swelled

considerable if not more; thirdly

and lastly; his solar ribs are in a

concessed state and he ain't got

any money, consequently he's

bound to die."

SHORT DRAMA IN TWO SCENES.—

1st Scene—Millionaire seated in an

easy chair. By him stands a poor

man in a supplicating attitude.

Millionaire—Ahem! Very sor-

ry, my young friend, that I can't

do nothing for you. But I can

give you a word of good advice—

"economize."

Poor Man—But when a man has

nothing to—

\* Millionaire—Nonsense! Under

ertain circumstances a man must

know how to save.

2nd Scene—The Millionaire

sitting in a pond, the poor man

only regarding him from the

re.

Poor Man—So, my friend that I

can do nothing for you. But I can

give you a word of good advice—

"economize."

Millionaire [choking]—Bub-bub-

but when a man can't swim—

Poor Man—Nonsense! Under

certain circumstance a man must

know how to swim.

Fusion Magazine.

Economy—A negro having

bought a pair of "go-to-meeting

sots, asked the shopkeeper to wrap

them up in paper to carry home.

The merchant called him a fool for

not wearing them but "Sambo

knew best" for on the way he ran

against a stub, and tore off a toe-nail.

"slick-as possum fat." "Dare

now, spose dat hab been new boot,

bin gone, snre. The mossa's

boot belong to dis nigga. Ya, ya

care none, darlin' certain. Ch-

go in de cornfield wid toe for two

days, no how you can fix him.

Dis nigga's smart.

Temporary of Temperance

exclaimed Mrs. Partington, "and

twenty-five daughters, too! Why,

bless me, how many children has

that Tempy got? And I hear

some talk about Cadets of Temper-

ance—what sort of debts are they?

But no wonder she owes debts, she

has so many children to maintain

—how I pity the old critter."

### LAW NOTICES

**Turnley & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL attend, promptly to all  
business committed to their  
charge in the Counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega  
and Randolph.

AD DRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 5, 1851.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store,

February 25.

**W. B. MARTIN,**

DESIRIES no political office.

He intends devoting his entire time  
and energy to THE PRACTICE OF  
THE LAW, in the counties of

St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee,

Benton, and Talladega—also

in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

**B. F. PORTER.**

**W. J. HARALSON,**

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL practice in all the courts

in the counties of Benton, Cherokee,

DeKalb, St. Clair, and Madison,

and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

They will promptly attend to any busi-

ness confined to their professional man-

agement.

Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County

April 6, 1852.

**Walden & McSpadden,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all busi-

ness entrusted to their care.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,

Ala. January 13, 1852.

**J. L. THOMASON.**

**E. W. COBB,**

**THOMASON & COBB,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all busi-

ness entrusted to their care.

Office at Centreville, Cherokee Co.,

Ala. April 21, 1851.

**Girard Hewitt,**



THE REPUBLICAN.  
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1852.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE  
[OF NEW HAMPSHIRE]  
For Vice President,  
Hon. W. R. KING  
[OF ALABAMA]

The Democratic National Tick-  
et for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.  
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

We are authorized to announce  
G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a  
Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court  
of Benton county.

National Democratic Con-  
vention.

This Honorable body met, in  
Baltimore, on the 1st inst., pursuant  
to a previous call—made its no  
motions—adjourned—and by this  
time the democracy throughout the  
entire country know who are to be the  
standard bearers in the ap-  
proaching contest.

The ticket with the names of  
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE and  
Hon. W. R. KING inscribed  
upon it, has been well received,  
everywhere, we think, by the people  
and the press of the democratic  
party.

As to ourselves, since the  
South has determined to acquiesce  
in, and endure the compromise, we  
give the ticket as hearty a welcome  
as any other which could have been  
made, having a northern man in  
the lead.

We hail the fraternal feeling  
which seemed to prevail among the  
members of the Convention, as a  
harbinger of better times—of peace  
and harmony restored to the dem-  
ocratic ranks. We regard the un-  
animity with which the nominations

made as an earnest of that  
of action which has so of-  
ficiency to the party; and  
e can safely congrat-  
larity upon the pros-  
g, once more, the  
ernment from the  
nd placing them  
al of old line demo-  
narian Republi-  
cans.

We therefore fling the banner of  
PIERCE and KING upon the outer  
wall, confident that the people will  
rally to its support and that the  
democratic party will again march  
forth “conquering and to conquer.”

We publish to-day a communica-  
tion signed “Equal Rights,” the  
object of which seems to be to ad-  
vance the Railroad interests of his  
section of the country. We presume  
it will hardly be necessary for us to  
reply to the strictures of the writer  
upon our course in relation to the  
Railroads in this part of the State.  
We think we have always expres-  
sed ourselves—

... this subject in  
language—so  
ins can read;  
lent will only  
our remarks  
at he has en-  
ed our posi-

... communication

the word which we  
esatisfactory to “Equal  
ights,” and all others between  
Gadsden and the Tennessee River.  
We have always desired that the  
Road should be built, as speedily  
as possible, from Jacksonville to  
Gadsden, and thence, to, or some-  
where near Guntersville on the  
Tennessee River; and whatever de-  
votion we may have shown to the  
Rome road or to Georgians, we  
think our friends across the Coosaw-  
have no reasonable grounds to re-  
gard us as enemies to their project;  
on the contrary we have expressed  
ourselves as friends, and do sincerely  
wish them all success—and will  
rejoice with them even if they get  
their road before our “diversion”  
is completed.

We have not received the entire  
proceedings of the late Convention  
at Baltimore. We give in another column, a synopsis, taken  
from an exchange, which we pre-  
sume contains all the prominent  
points, or as many as will be likely  
to prove interesting to the reader.

The Maine Whig State Convention  
met at Portland on Thursday.  
The feeling of the Convention was  
decidedly for Scott.

Who is Franklin Pierce?

In 1844 when the Baltimore  
Convention selected James K. Polk  
as the champion to meet the great  
embodiment, Henry Clay, the  
whole throughout the country, with  
a scornful disdain that would have  
done credit to “the mighty man of  
Gath” when he met the stripling  
David upon the plains beyond Askalon;  
asked Who is James K. Polk?  
Forgetful of the withering rebuke  
which they received through the  
ballot-box, in reply to their ques-  
tion, they now ask, in the same  
spirit of derision, “Who is Frank-  
lin Pierce?” The democracy, once  
more united, will rise in the  
majesty of its strength, and as in  
the case of the illustrious and much  
laughed Polk, will make the wel-  
kin ring with the same proud an-  
swer.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce  
has fallen like a bomb shell into  
the ranks of whiggery—it has scat-  
tered to the winds all those old

speeches, resolutions and public  
documents that have been piled up  
mountain high against Cass, Buck-  
anan and other Presidential aspirants—it has killed off all the stump  
speaking about “Nickison letters,”  
“noise and confusion,” “mean-  
whiles,” “Federalism,” Kosuthism  
&c., as applied to the various pro-  
minent democrats—leaving the  
party in as bad a fix as the fellow  
that wanted to know, “who struck  
Bill Patterson!”

“Who is Franklin Pierce?” He  
is a Staterights democrat—belong-  
ed to the same school of democra-  
cy with Levi Woodbury, and amid  
all the changes of party, coalitions,  
and the like he has preserved his  
escutcheon bright and untarnished;  
both in public and in private life.  
As soon as he was eligible, he was  
sent to the House of Representa-  
tives from New Hampshire, where  
he remained for four years. He  
was then elected to the U. S. Sen-  
ate and discharged his important  
duties with ability and to the entire  
satisfaction of his constituency.—

This position he retained for five  
years, voluntarily resigned and re-  
turned to private life. He refused  
the nomination for Governor, which  
is equivalent to an election in his  
State; and when Mr. Woodbury  
was appointed Supreme Judge, the  
Governor tendered him the appoint-  
ment to the U. S. Senate; this he  
declined, as also, a place in Mr.  
Polk’s cabinet. He is known to  
have been a warm personal and  
political friend of Mr. Polk; and  
during the exciting scenes of the  
44 canvass, he was warm for the  
annexation of Texas and gave all  
his influence to the ticket. He has  
resisted abolitionism and free-soil-  
ism on every side. While in Con-  
gress he was for the rights of the  
States—was opposed to Banks and  
Tariffs—was for a strict construc-  
tion of the Constitution—and a  
against federalism in whatever guise  
it made its appearance.

During the Mexican war he vol-  
unteered as a soldier, was elected  
Col. of a Regiment and afterwards  
was made a Brigadier General by  
Mr. Polk. Since his return home  
he has remained in the private  
walks of life.

Such is the man, whom the  
Convention has chosen to lead the solid  
columns of the democracy to battle,  
and such the man with whom we  
expect to beat “old fuff and feathers,”  
Webster, Fillmore or any  
other federalist, free-soiler or abolition-  
nist who may be thrust into the  
field.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Mrs. Wilkie & Dr. Gleize.  
On last Friday, the examination  
of Mrs. Wilkie’s & Dr. Gleize’s lit-  
tle school took place at their school  
room. A very genteel audience  
had assembled to see and enjoy  
their exhibition.

It was truly amusing to witness  
the confidence and easy manner of  
the little pupils.

The pieces selected for recitation  
were in good taste and honored  
quite handsomely; considering that  
many of the speakers labored under  
several disadvantages.

Grandma Wilkie, is an elderly

and motherly lady who has seen  
much of good society and with a  
parental kindness peculiar to her,

wins her little fellows over to a laudable  
ambition for learning. With her  
exuberance of gaiety and Dr.

Gleize’s excessive mildness and  
positiveness they possess the facul-  
ty in a good degree.

To rear the young and tender mind,

And teach the young idea how to shoot.”

The London Lancet for May  
contains, among many interesting

articles, an account of a murder

detected by a microscopic inves-

tigation of some blood spilt, and  
alleged to be that of a horse instead

of a human being.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

MESSES. EDITORS: We have seen  
several communications published  
in your paper, which appear to  
have for their object, the death  
blow of the Rail Road from Jack-  
sonville to Gadsden, or any point  
north west of that place. We are  
sorry to see so many men in the  
community with their judgements  
so based with selfishness, that great  
enemy of mankind, that they  
cannot give to any matter of public  
interest impartial justice; and we  
are equally sorry to see the people of  
North Alabama all cast off, or not  
known to our southern and eastern  
friends. We say friends, for we  
are satisfied we have old and tried  
friends in that vicinity. I think if  
they would take the scales of preju-  
dice from their eyes, and consider  
the matter impartially they would  
inclined to give us some showing as  
a common people, all equally inter-  
ested in all the great improvements  
which have proven themselves to  
be of such great public advan-  
tage to all our sister States that is  
not better than our own, and not as  
good groceries, which is of the most  
importance to a larger majority of  
our community.

We do think the people of Ben-  
ton, when they boast of State pride  
had well nigh missed the mark enti-  
tly, for actions speaks plainer  
than words for after contributing  
liberally to the road to get it to  
come by their town and thence by  
Gadsden and to the Tennessee river,  
which is given up by all impartial  
writers to be when finished one of  
the best roads in a thousand miles  
of this place, they are now willing  
for North Alabama to be cut off,  
and say help yourselves. And if  
you want roads make them and we  
will throw all the obstructions in  
the way that we can, we will help  
Georgia and let Alabama help her-  
self. I think although there is a  
great quantity of produce raised for  
market in Benton, it does seem to us  
that our own State market could  
consume it all at as fair a price as  
Augusta or Charleston, S. C. and  
besides the difference in the dis-  
tance seems to us to be of some im-  
portance, to-wit: One hundred  
and forty-five miles from four hun-  
dred and fifty makes a difference of  
three hundred and fifteen miles,  
and we had just as soon have one  
dollar of our own State in our pos-  
session as to have John G. Win-  
ters, or any other Georgia money,  
as Winters is not the first bank  
that has made our people run their  
hands away down in their pockets  
to feel for the last dollar, to see  
how much they had of it. It is not  
the first time they have made long  
faces and been made to put on their  
studying caps, to know what to do  
to get rid of their broken Georgia  
money.

It reminds us of an old saying  
that where there is so much smoke  
there is some fire, and the first  
smoke that was seen was at Jack-  
sonville. We think if they would  
keep the golden rule they speak of  
there would have been no com-  
plaints against them, and if they  
will take their own words for their  
guide and keep them, we are satis-  
fied our road will be built in spite  
of all predictions to the contrary,  
and we regard all impeachments  
thrown in the way as an officious  
intermeddling with other men’s  
matters.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, June 4. The Cot-  
ton market to-day has been dull  
and unsettled with no sales. Price  
unchanged.

The Crescent City and Empire  
City have arrived from Chagres  
with the California mail, over three  
hundred passengers and a million  
and a half in gold. Among the  
passengers is Signor Hammer, Min-  
ister from Peru to Rome. The  
news is unimportant.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton is  
heavy to-day and prices irregular.  
Sales 1000 bales. Sales of the  
week \$900 bales.

The Humboldt sailed for Europe,  
with half a million of specie.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Despatches  
have been received from Cass,  
Horston, Butler, Buchanan, and  
other candidates, approving of Gen.  
Pierce’s nomination for the Pres-  
idency and pledging him their sup-  
port.

Arrival of the Hermann.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The United  
States Mail Steamer Hermann ar-  
rived here this morning, bringing  
Liverpool dates to the 25th, three  
days later than Asia. Cotton  
was firmer, and had advanced one-  
eighth penny. Sales of Monday  
and Tuesday (24th and 25th) a-  
mounted to 27,000 bales, of which  
two thirds was taken by speculators  
and exporters. The market closed  
firm. The manufacturing districts  
were active.

The Havre Cotton market was  
firm.

The steamer Niagara arrived  
on the 24th.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL will be a  
candidate for the House of Com-  
mons at the ensuing election.

Sinclair and Boyd, an extensive

mercantile house in Belfast, have  
ailed.

A Company is forming in Lon-  
don with a capital of two millions  
sterling, to establish a line of  
steamers between that city and  
New York.

Portugal contemplates a revision

of her tariff.

In France some excitement pre-

vails about a supposed coalition of

Russia, Austria and Prussia against

which gives to every man more or  
less a check, no matter how enor-  
mous he may be, which every man  
of common reason will readily ad-  
mit; but after all these discouraging

predictions we hear the people of  
Jacksonville pleading innocence to  
the charges alleged, but with all  
their cunning and deceit they can-  
not hide their position even from  
the most ordinary observers, they  
say they have been land locked  
long enough, that they have it in  
their power now to connect with  
the Atlantic cities as well as with  
our own Queen city, Mobile. I  
would have left out the word Queen  
city, but it is so plain that they  
prefer to give all their trade to  
Georgia at the rates of four dollars  
freight to one dollar and twenty-  
five cents to get a market that is no  
better than our own, and not as  
good groceries, which is of the most  
importance to a larger majority of  
our community.

We do think the people of Ben-  
ton, when they boast of State pride  
had well nigh missed the mark enti-  
tly, for actions speaks plainer  
than words for after contributing  
liberally to the road to get it to  
come by their town and thence by  
Gadsden and to the Tennessee river,  
which is given up by all impartial  
writers to be when finished one of  
the best roads in a thousand miles  
of this place, they are now willing  
for North Alabama to be cut off,  
and say help yourselves. And if  
you want roads make them and we  
will throw all the obstructions in  
the way that we can, we will help  
Georgia and let Alabama help her-  
self. I think although there is a  
great quantity of produce raised for  
market in Benton, it does seem to us  
that our own State market could  
consume it all at as fair a price as  
Augusta or Charleston, S. C. and  
besides the difference in the dis-  
tance seems to us to be of some im-  
portance, to-wit: One hundred  
and forty-five miles from four hun-  
dred and fifty makes a difference of  
three hundred and fifteen miles,  
and we had just as soon have one  
dollar of our own State in our pos-  
session as to have John G. Win-  
ters, or any other Georgia money,  
as Winters is not the first bank  
that has made our people run their  
hands away down in their pockets  
to feel for the last dollar, to see  
how much they had of it. It is not  
the first time they have made long  
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### The Other Side.

It is stated that a writer at the South is getting up a counterpart to Mrs. Stowe's work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to counteract its influence. It is to be called "Uncle Tom's Cabin, as it is."

Somebody had better write a history of Uncle Tag, Tag and Babtail's Cabin at the North, illustrating it with women fishing out drift wood from the ice of the river for fires; children eating with hogs out of barrels; emaciated corpses of fathers and mothers, enshrouded, but ready for the grave, with starvation written on their sunken brows; young women, reduced by necessity to crime, leading a life of shame and vice, and giving birth to diseased and suffering children, whose little ray of life quickly expires amid the noxious atmosphere of sin and woe by which they are surrounded. Or, all those groups might be placed in one picture, and complete the whole, a likeness given of Mrs. Stowe, treading gingerly along upon her tiptoes, not noticing one of these objects at her doors, but her eyes fixed upon distant "Africa," and her plaintive voice bemoaning the fate of the stony, fat healthy negroes and the gresses of the South, who are not only in an infinitely superior condition to the white poor of the North, but who, we dare say, are quite as well fed and a great deal happier than Mrs. Stowe herself.—[Richmond Republican.]

It is now very clear that the whig party in Alabama will have a full representation from every Congressional District, except the renowned 7th. The Union organizers must feel lonesome, and will doubtless soon be looking out for somewhere to go. In a few days, or weeks, at most, the stock on hand will not be sufficient to pay any craft for a trip up Salt River, and therefore they will be forced to go that long journey on foot, and if much *climacy*, is not exercised towards them, many will go whirling to their political *tombs*.

Watchtower.

The progress of business at Washington is pretty fairly expressed in the number of public acts Congress have passed. The *Republic*, which publishes them as fast as they are approved, contained, on the 20th ult., two laws, approved on the 19th. They are numbers fourteen and fifteen, and one is to authorize the State of Mississippi to sell some school lands, and the other to regulate the mileage of the delegates from Oregon. Congress had been in session then about twenty-eight weeks, and the result of the whole average about half a law per week!

SCROFULA.

It has been remarked by eminent men, that in the varied catalogue of diseases to which man is liable, there is scarcely one of such importance and of such interest as Scrofula, in which we look to the clearing of its origin, in whose progress, the number and variety of organs that it attacks, or its remarkable inaccuracy and extreme fatuity.

Scrofula has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. This country and in Europe, the disease is said to be the disease in "The Gazette's" Extract of Yellow Dyes and their properties," which is published in the most severe case of Scrofula.

See advertisement.

### Examination & Exhibition.

THE present session of the Silver Run Academy will close on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of July next, with an Examination on Tuesday and an Exhibition on Wednesday at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

The friends of education and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and by so doing encourage the great enterprise of education.

G. TAYLOR.

June 15, 1852.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court of Benton county, I will expose to sale before the court house door of said county, on the first Monday (5th) in July next, the following described tract of land, to wit: The north west quarter of Section nineteen, Township fifteen and Range eight, east in Benton county, levied on as the property of Charles A. Eichley, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of Hudson, Terry and Wyly.

A. MOORE, Sheriff.

June 15, 1852.

### RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of the charter of the Alabama and Georgia Rail Road, requiring \$50,000 stock to be subscribed, previous to an organization of said company, and said amount having been subscribed. The Commissioners, appointed in said charter, hereby order an election to be held on the 3rd day of July next, for President and Six Directors, for said Rail Road Company, viz: At Jacksonville, Ladiga, and Cannells Store, in Benton county, and Sylvans Minton, in Cherokee county. The following persons will please hold said election as follows, and report to me.

Jacksonville, John D. Hoke, J. M. Crook and Wm. White; Ladiga, J. B. Clark, Wm. Little and Neil Ferguson; Cannells Store, John Burden, W. C. Cantrell and John Wheeler; Minton, Sylvans Minton, Edmund Roberts and Elijah Walker.

MILES W. ABERNATHY, Chairman of Board of Comr's. June 8, 1852.

### RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Committed to the Jail of Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama, on the 30th day of May, 1852, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is PRIMUS. That he was bought of one Cox in Tennessee, by Pitzer Miller, of Bolivar Tennessee, a short time since, and sent by said Miller to Mrs. Sarah Stephens of Black Hawk, Mississippi. Had in his possession a letter from Pitzer Miller to F. Shewmake of Holly Springs, Mississippi, dated April 29th, 1852, directed (postage paid) to said Shoemake and post marked, "Bolivar Ten. April 30th." Said letter purports to enclose a pass of same date, which was also in said boy's possession—together with a memorandum of direction, and note addressed to sundry persons between Holly Spring and Blackhawk, requesting them to aid said boy in his progress, May 2nd, 1852—and signed "F. Shewmake."

Primus, is about 25 to 30 years of age—about five feet eight or nine inches high, heavy set—full black, large, full eyes, and open countenance—two of his upper, front teeth gone. He says he changed his course after passing Holly Springs, and was, when apprehended, endeavoring to return to the man of whom Cox bought him, in South Carolina.

JAS. J. ADAMS, Sheriff of Cherokee Co., Ala.

June 8, 1852.

*RULES by the Register at office of the 37th District, Northern Chancery division on Monday, 31st May, 1852.*

JANE E. MATHEYEN, By her next friend.

FRANCIS M. MATHEYEN, J.

BY complainants bill affidavit on file—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that the defendants residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four weeks consecutively, noting said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office, at the courthouse in the county of DeKalb, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint by complainant filed within sixty days from the date hereof or the same will be taken as to him confessed—and the cause set for hearing exparte and a copy of this order be posted upon the court house door of said county, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be sent to the said defendant, if his residence be made known.

J. B. WALDEN, Reg'r.

June 8th 1852.

J. R. CLARK LODGE.

WILL celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the 24th of June, at the Hall near Goshen, with the usual ceremonies.

Neighboring Lodges and the Fraternity generally are invited to attend. By order of the Lodge,

J. R. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

June 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the first Monday of August next, at the usual places of voting in their respective counties, and that the polls be opened under the rules and regulations governing the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State: Further, it is made the duty of each returning officer, or one of the Judges of the Election to propose to every voter as he presents himself, the question, "Convention" or "No Convention," and of the Clerk of the polls to register the votes so given, and the Sheriffs to make returns of the votes of their respective counties to the Secretary of State by the first Monday in September next; and if any Sheriff shall fail to perform this duty, he is made liable to the same penalty as is imposed for failing to return the vote for Governor, also says his name is Alonso.—He seems to manifest much indifference about everything—I think like he has some co-partner and accompanier in his projects. Said boy says he left his father on Tuesday 26th May, he was taken up here Saturday 29th.

ROSS PHILIPS,

Judge of Probate.

June 1, 1852.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the first Monday of August next, at the usual places of voting in their respective counties, and that the polls be opened under the rules and regulations governing the election of members of the House of Representatives of this State: Further, it is made the duty of each returning officer, or one of the Judges of the Election to propose to every voter as he presents himself, the question, "Convention" or "No Convention," and of the Clerk of the polls to register the votes so given, and the Sheriffs to make returns of the votes of their respective counties to the Secretary of State by the first Monday in September next; and if any Sheriff shall fail to perform this duty, he is made liable to the same penalty as is imposed for failing to return the vote for Governor.

Be it therefore Known, That I, Henry W. Collier, Governor of the State of Alabama, in obedience to the Resolutions above recited, do hereby request the qualified voters of this State to assemble at their usual places of voting on the day therein designated, and cast their votes either affirmatively or negatively upon the proposition submitted to them: And I do earnestly admonish all Sheriffs, returning officers, Judges of elections and clerks of the polls to perform with exactness and punctuality the duties severally enjoined upon them by said Resolutions.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State affixed, at the city of Montgomery, the first day

[L.S.] of May, A. D. 1852, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventy-Sixth.

By the Governor:

II. W. COLLIER.

W. GARRETT, Sec'y of State.

May 11, 1852.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of guaranteed purity, for sale

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 2d, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.

YERS Cherry Pectoral, Loudon's Indian Expectorant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectorant Syrup and Laxative and Syrup of Tar.

for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

LOGONE (Bell.) Extract for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Japan, and Mastick Varnish, Turnepine and Paints of all kind, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

SALE OF LOTS.

NOTICE is given that on the

first Monday in July next, the

Commissioners appointed to select

and run off a New Site for the

county of DeKalb, pursuant to the

provisions of the act of the General

Assembly of the State of Alabama,

and run off a New Site for the

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and run off a New Site for the

county of DeKalb, pursuant to the

provisions of the act of the General

Assembly of the State of Alabama,

### GREAT SALE

The subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, SCISSORS, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUSPENDERS, PURSES, Bags, Wallets, Post-Money, Gold and Silver-Pencils and Pens, Speciales, &c.

*Also,* Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

GEORGE A. OTES & CO. Piano, Book and Music Dep't, Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAN & BLEAKLEY,

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

### AUGUSTA DIRECTORY

#### PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well-known and justly celebrated Manufactories of

Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.

and Dubois, Scabury, N. York,

which are warranted in every respect,

to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers.

For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at

GEORGE A. OTES & CO. Piano, Book and Music Dep't, Broad St.,

Augusta, Ga.

June 8, 1852—1y

#### M. P. STOVALI,

Warehouse & Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business he

began in all its branches, at his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) corner of Washington and Reynolds streets.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

63 LITERAL ADVANCES made on Produce in store.

REFER TO

Hote and Abernathy, Simons & Turnipseed,

J. Forney and Son, Caver and Gannels,

J. Bell and McMillan, Hudson H. Allen, eq.

Rev. Richard T. Parker, John W. Nichols, eq.

W. Floyd and Esq., Cal. W. Williams,

Elijah Teague, Esq.

June 8, 1852—1y

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,

WHOLE-SALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly

Kivers and Hoops, Broad

Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent. above retail price for cash.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made CLOTHING.

Esq., Caps, Trunks, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their

Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Gentlemen can find at this Establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stockings, Marine and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

F. A. Helmick & Co.,

Direct Importers of

CHINA, CHINA and GLASS WARE, and

all the best articles of

CHARLOTTE, NC., to Charleston price.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

L. & J. B. Moore,

Successor to Moore, Davis,

Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Table and

Spring Cutlery, TANNERS, SMITHS

and CARPENTER'S TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scale's.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

GLOBE HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

By L. S. MORRIS.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

Lamback & Cooper,

DEALERS IN

CHOCTAW Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sacks, &c. and manufacturers of Undine, Spanish and Cigars, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

E. B. Antignac, Evans & Co.,

Warehouse and Commission Merchants

AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact the

above business in all its

branches at their extensive

Fire-Proof Warehouses,

situated immediately on Georgia Rail Road

Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail

Road without charge for drayage.

Office and Saleroom on Broad Street.

Linen & cash advances made on produce

in store.

Our 10% Platers and Family supplies

promptly filled at the lowest market price.

Augusta, Ga. Sept. 24, 1851.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS'

PROMISE—

DAUBERREIN GILLY

BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and

Globe Hotels,) AUGUSTA, GA.

Cutter & Stewards are invited to visit the

factory and examine their interests.

Dauberrein milled rations randomly on hand,

at a small advance on New York prices.

May 22, 1852—1y

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is

removed to the first door above the

State Bank, and nearly opposite United

States and Globe Hotels, where the sub-

scriber has received, and will continue to

receive throughout the season, his stock of

Fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop

1851.

All allowance made to country dealers.

Red and White CLOVER, Blue

GRASS, TIMOTHY, ONION SEEDS,

Giant ASPARAGUS, BOOTS, FLOW-

ER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.

May 25, 1852 J. H. SERVICE.

Notice

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;

Fare Reduced at the

KINGSTON HOUSE.

Single Meal, 25 cts.

Children, 25 "

Servants, 25 "

Board by the day \$1 00 "

" week 6 00 "

" month 15 00 "

Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE.

Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and

100 pound kegs.

25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.

50 Gallon Linseed Oil, for salo

on October 7, 1851.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will

exchange Iron and Castings for

good Merchantable Flour, delivered

at their establishment, at Folk-

ville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

July 8, 1851.

New Goods received daily Ap'l 20, 1852—1y

# JACKSONVILLE

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 16.—No. 26.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1852.

Whole No. 813.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

JEN. CALDWELL,

At \$1.00 per copy or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. A one-half discount received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discount allowed. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising, must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

The Pedlar and his Dog.

Some years ago I traveled thro' a portion of Michigan. I went on foot, or rode, best suited my purpose. I carried rich silks and jewels, those disposed to buy. My only companion during my journey, was a large dog of the Newfoundland breed. Lion was fit to be king of his species. He was good-natured and quiet and there was something more than human in his eyes. He attended to his own business, and never quarreled like curs of low degree. He would bear an insult, from worthless puppies, with philosophy worthy of emulation, and I never knew him, save on a few occasions to resent the undue liberties of puppies of larger growth. When his bile, however, was thoroughly aroused, he made such offenders a terrible warning to "evil doers."

When I traveled, he trotted along by my side, and when I stopped to trade, he seated himself near by me, and watched all my movements with business-like expression. It annoyed him a little, sometimes, to see my customers drag the goods from my pack, and handle them with such freedom, which he expressed by a low growl, while he followed every piece with his eyes, to see that they were not appropriated without proper compensation, and my full consent.

He really took a strong dislike to those who were disposed to find fault, with every thing, and my prices in particular. I believe he knew every article I carried, and the value I attached to them. Be this as it may, he seemed satisfied when I was, and wagged his tail for the last half-hour—that I had taken the wrong road.

A kind of telegraphing took place between the two, after which I was informed I could stay. This did not appear to me a very great favor, since I had a chance to observe my host and hostess.

At length, the meat which had been cooking upon the coals, was placed upon the table. I was invited to partake of it, which I did with my host, who had been absent, and had returned a few moments before my arrival. During my repast, Lion took his seat by my side.

Sometimes these journeys were anything but pleasant; and as far as society anything but good, robbers were frequently perpetrated upon those lonely roads, and there were many, no doubt, to whom the rich stuffs I carried, would be a sufficient inducement to commit a murder.

This idea frequently occurred to me in traveling through the wild woods of the West. But old Lion was by my side, ready to die in my defense, and proud to share my wanderings. I always kept armed, an excellent brace of pistols—steel barreled, and loaded with ball—were never from my pocket, save long enough to see that they were in order, and at night they lay beneath my pillow. I felt quite safe with these and Lion, who were quite safe with the companions of my nights as well as my days. He always lay down between my bed and the door, with his face towards the latter. No one could enter without attracting the attention of Lion.

Presently I nodded over my paper, like a sleeping person. Instantly the manner of the two persons grew more alarming. Finally the tall hag lifted up my pack, and weighed it in her hand as well as she was able. Her eyes flashed like a serpent's for it contained a large quantity of specie, besides valuable jewelry and costly silks. I always made a practice of putting my silver money in a bag, and depositing it in a corner of said pack; but my hags were placed in a belt, which I wore next my person, round the body.

After she had done this, she motioned to him to come and lift it, which he did, with apparently as much satisfaction as his other half had experienced.

He then opened the door softly, and motioned to the dog to go out. Though I have no doubt but Lion understood pantomime, as well as anybody, he did not offer to stir, but lay at my feet as quietly as ever. At last the old hag got impatient, and shook the poker at him. Lion showed two rows of white teeth, and uttered a low growl—the pantomime ceased in an instant. The door was closed, and the poker returned to its place. I stirred a little. They were quick to observe me.

"At last I signed sleep, and snored most musically; but I did not fail to look through the crevice, to see what my host and hostess were doing. They lay down upon the bed which stood in the room, without taking off their clothes, and were quiet enough until I began to snore; then I heard them whisper.

"What were my sensations when I saw them arise softly, and the man take a gun from behind the bed! I saw him assisted by the hag, draw out a charge of shot which was in the gun, and reload it with a handful of slugs. I turned over heavily and pretended to be asleep. My plan of action was arranged in a moment. I had worn a wig for several years, on account of losing my hair by a fever. I now determined to make it of more use than it had ever been before. I lifted myself quietly from the bed and sat about in the dark until I had found one of the pumpkins I had seen. Over this I drew

the part of my dog, the hag appeared not a little disconcerted. She retreated almost behind my chair, and shook her skinny fist at him; then she offered him a piece of meat, and attempted to fondle him. Contrary to her expectation, he refused the meat, and put an end to all familiarity by showing his teeth again in a very nasty manner.

This was something strange for him. I never knew him to refuse meat before, when it was offered him. Had Lion shared my suspicion? Had his instinct taught him that the hand outstretched was not a friendly one?

By this last act of hostility on the part of my dog, the hag appeared not a little disconcerted. She retreated almost behind my chair, and shook her skinny fist at him;

Now, I am not a person to be

lieve in presentments, misgivings, and all that sort of thing; but I certainly saw something in that man's countenance that I did not like, the moment I set my eyes on him.

In a grim voice, he asked my business. I told him I believed I had lost my way, and was under the necessity of asking accommodations. After hesitating a moment, he asked me to enter. A tall female was seated in a corner, near a large stone fire-place. She seemed busy watching a piece of meat hissing over the fire. It struck me I had never seen a more appropriate looking countenance than hers. She hardly noticed my entry. She might, from her appearance, be forty years old. Her face was remarkably long, and wrinkled to a degree to excite curiosity. Her nose was sharp and skinny, as was, indeed, her whole face. The head gear was wholly indescribable, and from beneath it gray hairs were visible. Her entire dress was quaint, and unlike anything I had ever seen. I could hardly keep my eyes off her. She, as well as the man, glanced eagerly at my pack as I laid it down. The latter was a coarse looking person, whose countenance appeared more indicative of opacity than vanity.

To my questions he replied very civilly, after I entered, and he had got a view of my person. I learned from him what I had suspected for the last half-hour—that I had taken the wrong road.

A kind of telegraphing took place between the two, after which I was informed I could stay. This did not appear to me a very great favor, since I had a chance to observe my host and hostess.

At length, the meat which had been cooking upon the coals, was placed upon the table. I was invited to partake of it, which I did with my host, who had been absent, and had returned a few moments before my arrival. During my repast, Lion took his seat by my side.

Saying this, I wished them good night and closed the door.

They had provided me with a dim tallow candle, and the first thing I did was to examine the candle and elevate his pie.

Twas pretty

from the board, and taking a paper from my pocket, pretended to be busy reading.

I glanced up occasionally from under my brows, and was startled to see the appathy of the woman (as well as the man) wearing off rapidly. Her eyes grew animated, and in unison with his, sought my pack often and often. They glanced at the dog with evident dissatisfaction.

Presently I nodded over my paper, like a sleeping person. Instantly the manner of the two persons grew more alarming. Finally the tall hag lifted up my pack, and weighed it in her hand as well as she was able. Her eyes flashed like a serpent's for it contained a large quantity of specie, besides valuable jewelry and costly silks.

I always made a practice of putting my silver money in a bag, and depositing it in a corner of said pack; but my hags were placed in a belt, which I wore next my person, round the body.

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but he did not condescend to express any uneasiness at that rather decided and energetic expression of her feelings.

I now thought it time to wake up, which I did with a preliminary yawn or two. The same apathy came back and settled upon the features of my entertainers that had before marked their countenances. I gave them to understand that I wished to retire.

There were but two apartments in the cabin; and they both left the one I was in to make some arrangements in the other for my accommodation.

They were both absent for some time, and I was quite sure I heard them moving the bed to another part of the room. They came out at length, and I was told that my bed was ready. They watched my movements with considerable interest when I arose to retire. I started at first without my pack on purpose. The faces of the worthy pair lighted up; I returned and took it, they fell in a moment. This was not all—I passed in first, and the woman attempted to shut the door on Lion; but the latter, putting forth his strength sprang in after me in an instant, almost upsetting the hag in the operation.

"I thought the creter would like to stay by the fire," said she by way of apology.

"Call the varmint out—aint likely the gentleman wants to sleep in the room with a beast," added my host, in a way that expressed a great deal of Christian anxiety for my welfare.

"I prefer to have him with me," I replied.

"He won't eat the quarter of meat in there will he?"

"Oh, no," I answered; "you are quite right—he never takes anything that is not his."

Saying this, I wished them good night and closed the door.

They had provided me with a dim tallow candle, and the first

thing I did was to examine the candle and elevate his pie.

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the enemies of the enemy perish—Napoleon gazed with admiration upon the bravery which these proud horsemen displayed. "Could I have united the Mameluke horsemen to the French infantry," said he, "I should have reckoned myself master of the world."

## THE WHIG LIBERTYMAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1852.

For President,  
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
For Vice President,  
HON. W. R. KING  
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Tick-  
et to Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.

DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.

2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.

3. G. W. LEWIS, of Perry.

4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.

5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.

6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.

7. JAS. F. DOWDING, of Chambers.

WE are authorized to announce  
G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a  
Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court  
of Benton county.

### Whig Nominations.

Since our last issue we have received accounts from the Baltimore Whig Convention, announcing to the country the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott for President and William A. Graham of North Carolina, for Vice President.

Scott, Fillmore and Webster were the champions of the three divisions of the party. Fillmore was the exponent of the Southern Whigs—Webster of the Northern Whigs (proper); while Scott was an automaton in the hands of William H. Seward, the Abolition wizard of the North, to whose shrewdness and pliability to every touch of party interest, the Gen. was indebted for his nomination.

It has been a little amusing to see the wry faces made by some of the whig press, South, swallowing this bitter pill. But as a man when death is staring him in the face, will gulp down any sort of a dose whether administered by the family physician, or a wandering quack; so the whig party at this

are willing to take off to preserve the life, the nationality of the party, whether true to the South or not. Almost every whig paper that has endorsed him begins by saying, "He was not our first choice," "but," "yet"—"nevertheless," "notwithstanding," &c., since the convention in its wisdom has seen fit to make him our standard-bearer we will have to take him.

We suppose they submit to this nomination, trusting in Seward's abolition cohorts, or in some other "higher law" power for a faithful adherence to the "finality" which they boast so much of having adopted.

Although the whig party, from memorial has claimed all the Whig principle and talents of the country, yet no party ever committed guilt of more glaring inconsistencies in selecting their candidates, or when in power guilty of greater faults, in the administration of the government, than this styled *decency* party.

In Jackson's day they cried out against the old hero—against the evils of selecting a military captain to sway the destinies of a Republic. What a beautiful comment upon the position then assumed is the course which they pursued in '40, in the case of Gen. Harrison, with Gen. Taylor in '48 and which they have again taken in the nomination of old "Fuss and Feathers"! Their principles have never been able to stand the test of the democratic party, success

and failure in an open field.

Humbug, perhaps, log cabins, coonskins or military glory has always been the means by which victory became theirs. In all the periods alluded to, they killed off their best men, and sacrificed the "decency and talents" of the party to their great God—expediency. They are

now playing the same game; but it won't win. The people we think are satisfied that something more than a warrior is necessary to direct the affairs of this government. Harrison and Taylor, however brilliant their achievements in war, showed clearly that they were wholly incapacitated for the duties of a civilian. So with Gen. Scott, although he has won immemorial

laurels on the battle field, we think every act of his, as a statesman, like his "hasty soup" and "fire in the rear" will hardly score for him as much glory as was added to his fame by the brave deeds of our gallant soldiers in Mexico.

### The Weather, Crops, &c.

Now that the wheat and oat harvest is nearly over, we can speak with confidence of the yield of these crops, and also of the prospect of the growing crops of corn and cotton. It has been remarked that a finer and larger yield of oats has never been known since the settlement of the country. The wheat crop has not been so good. The injury resulting from the last hard winter, together with that from rust and smut in some localities, has hardly left an average yield. The prospect of the growing crop of corn and cotton, is at present very good. Should the corn not be injured in future by drought, the crop no doubt will be a very abundant one. The weather has been unusually cold for the season, and cloudy with but very little rain, for several days past. This sort of weather is unfavorable to the cotton crop, and will be very injurious if long continued. We are inclined to the opinion that there has been much less cotton planted this year, in this and adjoining counties than for several years past; in consequence no doubt of the scarcity and high price of provisions, and the low price of cotton last year.

We have just been informed by Col. W. B. Martin, one of the Counsel for the State, that the trial of James H. Campbell, for the murder of Miss Garrett of Cherokee county, was brought to a close at Lebanon, Ala., on Saturday night last, after a patient and laborious sitting of the special Court for two weeks. The jury after a retirement of not more than half an hour returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed as the punishment, confinement in the Penitentiary for life.

### Georgia.

From the signs of the times, we think Georgia will give an overwhelming majority for Pierce and King.

The two wings of the democracy in this State are united upon the ticket to a man; and have gone to work in earnest to bring Georgia straight once more.

We have heard the names of several distinguished whigs in Georgia who have renounced Scott and declare themselves for the democratic ticket. The *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* the most influential whig paper in the State says, that it will not under any circumstances yield its support to Gen. Scott. What the whigs of Georgia do without the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*?

A friend of ours has taken down the testimony in the trial of J. H. Campbell, which together with the charge of Judge Dougherty, and a condensed statement of the arguments of counsel for the state and for the prisoner, we expect to publish in pamphlet form, so soon as the manuscript can be prepared for the press.

We expect also to publish in our paper sketches containing the most important testimony and principal incidents of this deeply exciting and interesting trial.

We notice in the proceedings of Congress, that the Bill giving lands to Alabama and Florida to aid in constructing certain railroads, was postponed until the second Friday in July.

The nomination of General Pierce, says the Boston Journal, has put into circulation some erroneous statements in regard to the birth place of some of our first men. As we have also fallen into an error in relation to this matter, we have taken some pains to ascertain the following facts. Gen. Lewis Cass was born in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire. Daniel Webster was born in the town now called Franklin, formerly Salisbury, in Merrimack county, N. H. D. S. Dickinson, of New York, was born in Merrimack, as well as John A. Dix. Gen. Franklin Pierce is a native of Hillsboro', Hillsboro' county, and is a lineal descendant of the family of Percy and the Duke of Northumberland, the title being now extinct. Judge Stephen Douglass of Illinois, was also born in New Hampshire, but shortly after his birth his father removed to Vermont, where he is well known the representative of young America, learned a cabinet maker's trade.

It is a fact, however, that in the early part of the war, the Union army, and sacrificed the "decency and talents" of the party to their great God—expediency. They are

at a court of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues held at the court house in Benton county, Ala., on the 15th & 16th inst., the following precincts in said county were laid off and boundaries defined as herein stated together with the places of holding elections in each precinct.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 1, Jack sonville, be bounded as follows, to wit: from the top of the mountain to Ira Scott's old place, from thence to the Poor House of said county, from thence to Hokes Mills, from thence to Willis Kelley's old place, from thence to the south east corner of Section 19, T. 14, R. 8; across said Section, from thence to Joseph Smith's, from thence to Joshua Draper's, sen., thence in a straight line to Wm. Woodley's house, thence to Wm. Willingham's house, (alias Burk) thence to Nesbit's Saw Mill, thence to Thos. L. Wakely's, thence to the Regt. line on the top of the mountain where the White Plains road crosses the same to the beginning.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 2, Alexandria, be bounded as follows. Commencing at John T. A. Hughes' running in a straight line to Thos. Johnson's, thence to Willis Kelly's old place, thence to the south east corner of S. 19, T. 14, R. 8, then north with said Section to Joseph Smith's house, thence with the precinct line No. 1, to Wm. Woodley's, thence with the Gadsden road to Atka Thomas', sen., thence to Silas Woodruff's house, thence in a straight line to John Willis' house, thence to James Stills' house, thence to David W. McReynolds' in a straight line to John Wakefield's, thence in a straight line to the beginning. Election precinct Cross Plains and Ladig.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 3, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the top of the mountain where the White Plains road crosses the same, and running in a Westwardly direction with the line of the precinct No. 1, to Willis Kelly's old place, thence to John T. A. Hughes', thence in a straight line to the top of the White Plains mountain, thence along the said mountain to the beginning on top of said mountain where the White Plains road crosses said mountain. Election precinct at Jas. Taylor's old place.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 4, be bounded as follows: Commencing at John T. A. Hughes' house, and running in a straight line to John Wakefield's, thence to D. W. McKey's, then to Oxford, then on the Talladega road, thence along said road to Uriah Dunlavy's, the county line, thence with the county line until it intersects the line of the 7th Regt. A. M. thence along the said regimental line to John Spencer's house on the Oxford road, thence along the said road to the ten miles Spring, thence to the beginning. Election precinct at the school house at or near Geo. D. Cunningham's.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 5, be bounded as follows: Commencing at the house of David W. McKey's, and running along the precinct line No. 2 to James Steele's, thence to John Willis', thence down the Tallahatchee creek to its junction with the Coosa river, thence down the said river to the Talladega county line, thence along said community line to Uriah Dunlavy's house, thence along the Talladega road to Ohiono's old place, thence to the beginning. Election precincts at Polkville and at John N. Wills' house.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 6, be bounded as follows: Commencing at Atka Thomas' house, thence westwardly with the line of precinct No. 2, to John W. Willis', thence down Tallahatchee creek to the Coosa river, thence up the river to Boyd's old place, thence south to the Ford on Ohiono at John Keeling's old place, thence to the beginning precinct. Election precinct at Robt. A. Martin's and A. W. Kirby's.

Ordered by the court, That the precinct No. 7, be bounded as follows: Commencing at the house of W. Woodley's, running with the Gadsden road to Atka Thomas' sen., thence running west, with the precinct line No. 6, to the Coosa river, thence up said river to the county line of Cherokee, thence running with the said county line to the corner of the old Malitia Beat line, thence to Stokely T. Nelson's house, thence to Nesbit's Saw Mill, thence to Wm. Woodley's, the beginning. Election precinct Alfred M. Cobain's house.

Ordered by the court, That the election Precinct No. 8, be bounded as follows: commencing at Nesbit's saw mill, thence running in a straight line to Stokely T. Nelson's, thence in a straight line to the line of Cherokee county, thence along the mountain creek, thence to Solomon H. Jackson's, thence to James Bolton's, thence to the head of the Pine creek, thence south to Terrapin creek, thence with the precipice line No. 1 to Nesbit's saw mill. Election precinct Edward Allen's.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 9, be bounded as follows: Commencing at the house of Thos. Alsup's on the county line of Cherokee county, thence along said line east to the top of the mountain east of Terrapin creek, thence along said mountain to James Barger's mills on Terrapin creek, thence south along the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Chocklocko and Nancee creek until it comes opposite Robt. Foster's house, thence across the Nancee creek valley, via the gum springs in a straight line to the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Nancee creek and Tallahatchee, thence along said mountain north until it comes opposite Jacob Nolen's house, thence to Thos. Alsup's via said Nolen's to the beginning.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 10, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the top of the Tallahatchee mountains opposite Jacob Nolen's house, thence across the Nancee creek valley, via the gum springs in a straight line to the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Nancee creek and Tallahatchee, thence along said mountain north to the beginning.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 11, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Nancee creek and Tallahatchee, thence running in a straight line to the line of the 97 Regt., thence along said Regt. line to James Battin's, thence south along the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Chocklocko and Nancee creek until it comes opposite Robt. Foster's house, thence running in a straight line to Abner A. Teague's on Chocklocko creek, thence running in a straight line to Edward Manning's house, thence on a straight line east to the line of the 97 Regt., thence along said Regt. line to Jas. Battin's, thence north to Barger's mills, thence south along the top of the mountain that divides the waters of Chocklocko and Nancee creek unti

l it comes opposite Robt. Foster's house, thence running in a straight line to the top of the mountain to the beginning. Election precinct at Rabbit Town Cross Roads.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 12, remain bounded as heretofore established by the militia boundary of the same Election precinct, White Plains.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 13, remain bounded as heretofore established by the militia boundary of the same. Election precinct, Oxford.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 14, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Randolph county line, east of See. 3, thence along said county line to Chocklocko mountains to the line of the 7th Regt., thence along said line to Talladega line, thence along said Bat. line to the line of section 3 in T. 16, R. 10, east in the Coosa Land district, thence south to the beginning. Election precinct Sugar Hill.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 15, be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Randolph county line immediately west of Sec. 25 in T. 16 R. 11, then along said county line to the line of the 7th Regt., thence along said line to the head of the Pesnall Mill road to the Randolph line, thence along the said Randolph county line to the mouth of said line creek or branch above, specified, thence in a south eastern direction to the head of Morrow's creek, thence down said creek to its mouth, thence south in a straight line to W. M. Peasey's Mill on Tallapoosa River, thence along the Pesnall Mill road to the Randolph line, thence along the said Randolph county line to the mouth of said line creek or branch above, specified, thence in a south east direction to the head of Wolf creek to the Bat. line, thence south to the beginning. Election precinct Pine Grove.

Ordered by the court, That the election precinct No. 16, be bounded as follows: Commencing where the Pesnall mill road crosses the Randolph line, thence east to the Georgia line, thence north to the line branch, thence west to the mouth of said line creek or branch above, specified, thence in a south east direction to the head of Wolf creek, thence down the mouth of Wolf creek to the Bat. line, thence south to the beginning. Election precinct Pounds' store place.

These are some of the considerations which have influenced my decision. You will, I am sure, appreciate my motives. You will not believe that I have weighed my personal convenience and ease against the public interest, especially as the office is one which, if not sought, would be readily accepted by gentlemen who would bring to your aid attainments and qualifications vastly superior to mine.

Accept my grateful acknowledgement and believe me, truly and faithfully, your friend.

FRANK PIERCE.

The following is an extract of Mr. Polk's letter tendering Mr. Pierce the appointment. It shows the high estimate which he placed upon the character of the democratic nominee, and reflects upon him the highest honor:

"It gives me sincere pleasure to invite you to accept a place in my cabinet, by tendering to you the office of Attorney-General of the United States. I have selected you for this important office from my personal knowledge of you, and without the solicitation or suggestion of any one. I have done so because I have no doubt your personal association with me would be pleasant, and from the consideration that in the discharge of the duties of the office, you could render me important aid in conducting my administration. In this instance, at least, the office has sought the man, and not the man the office, and I hope you will accept it."

### What will the Southern Rights Men do.

This question is frequently asked

by the whigs, in these days of trial and trouble to them. They are on the watch to discover some signs of dissension in the democratic ranks,

but so far they can find but little, if any thing, to please them, as the democrats both Union and Southern Rights, meet upon the Platform of the Baltimore Convention, and shoulder to shoulder will roll on the democratic year. The whigs hoped to see a division in the party on the subject of the Compromise measures, but in that they are, so far, mistaken. We returned how-

ever, that the aim of the whig press and the whig speakers in the south,

will be to produce discord among

democrats on this very subject,

since they are aware of the fact that unless the democracy are divided

the whigs cannot conquer. But it is clear that all efforts to disrupt

the democratic party on that ac-

coun will be unavailing. The

democracy of Alabama resolved to

cease all active opposition to the

compromise, and to abide by it as

a final settlement of the slavery

question at the State Convention

last Winter in Montgomery, and

from that period a distinct Southern

Rights organization ceased to have

an existence. The alternatives,

then, of co-operation with either

the whig or Democratic party, were

presented to the States Rights men;

and we ask every man who is at all

acquainted with the tenets of the

two great national parties, what

was their most natural course under such circumstances?

It is an unmistakable and undeniable fact that the

National Democratic and the Southern Rights party held many

&lt;p

TREMONT HOUSE, Bos. May 27, '52.

My Dear Sir:—I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the Compromise Measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the Convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of Constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The master should be met at the threshold; because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the Confederacy. The sentiment of no one state is to be regarded upon this subject as having fought the battle in New England upon the fugitive slave law, upon which I believe to be the genuine institutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the majority of the country. What wish to say to you, Lally, is this: the Compromise measures are to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the Constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the Convention must, in my judgment, be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the Constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned through our time-serving policy, the hopes of Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the Convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men or parties—transcendentally important to the hopes of Democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend,  
FRANK. PIERCE  
Col. F. T. LALLY, Baltimore, Md.

Southern men who desire to understand the true position and past career of our candidate for the Presidency, should read attentively the whig papers of the North.

The N. Y. Tribune—the most powerful of all the whig journals, and a steady opponent of our Southern system of labor, says:

"It is a notorious fact that Gen. Pierce has for years been foremost in proscribing, ostracizing and running down men of his own party in New Hampshire, including its nominees for Congress and for Governor, because of their avowed repugnance to the extension of slavery and to the Fugitive Slave Law. We refer to the proscription and defeat of John P. Hale in '45 and John Atwood in '51, when each was the regular, fairly nominated candidate of his own 'Democratic party.'

This is whig testimony, and strong testimony to the merits and nationality of the democratic candidate. His devotion to the Union—to the rights of the States—is not mere lip service; not for ex-patriots sake, nor with a view to conciliate the South, like the patriotism of Webster and Fillmore, who were our bitterest opponents, consorting with abolitionists, endorsing their views, sustaining their petitions and animating their fury, until accident called the one to the Presidency, and the other attained high position, and both deemed it expedient to become conservative and national.

Let the Whig Convention pronounce in favor of either Webster or Fillmore for the Presidency and their votes and acts, quoted from the record, will soon open the eyes of the South.

Caionel is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Cleanse the wound as soon as possible with soft water and castile soap, then apply a plaster of mercurial ointment.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**  
LETTERS testamentary, upon the last will and testament of W. H. Holloman, late of DeKalb county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said county, on the 14th day of May, 1852; all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

MONTRAVILLE DAVINPORT.  
June 22, '52. Executor.  
50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.  
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.  
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.  
October 7, 1851.

WALKER & PETTIT,  
At Mt. Polk,  
ARE again receiving by this weeks Steamer (Georgia) a lot of new summer Goods, which must and will be sold cheap for cash.  
June 22, 1852.

### RUNAWAY SLAVE

COMMITTEE to the Jail of Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama, on the 30th day of May, 1852, as a runaway slave, a negro man, who says his name is PRIMUS. That he was bought of one Cox in Tennessee, by Pitzer Miller, of Bolivar Tennessee, a short time since, and sent by said Miller to Mrs. Sarah Stephens of Black Hawk Mississipi, dated April 29th, 1852, directed (postage paid) to said Shoemake, of Holly Springs, Mississipi, at said New Site, as many of the Lots of said New Site, as shall be determined necessary for the public interest, at the said New Site, which is to be called and known by the name of PORTERVILLE.

The conditions of sale are: Such a sum in cash, not exceeding 10 per cent, as may be necessary to defray expenses, the balance in notes, with security to be approved by the commissioners, payable in one, two, three and four years, without interest. Purchasers to pay for certificate of purchase, and title deeds; which deeds are to be made when the purchase money is fully paid up.

Porterville is situated in what is known as the Little Valley, at the junction of the roads leading thither and across the gap towards Lebanon; at a place formerly known as the Franklin Academy.

O. W. WARD,

D. B. BURKHALTER,

JOSEPH EDWARDS,

Wm. R. NICHOLSON, Com'r.

RICHARD ROBERTS,

JNO. W. LANKFORD.

June 1, 1852.

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, in Vacation, May

26th 1852.

JANE E. MATHENY,

By her next friend

es.

FRANCIS M. MATHENY.

BY complainants bill affidavit on file—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that the defendants residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publications be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four weeks consecutively, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office, at the courthouse in the county of DeKalb, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint by complainant filed within sixty days from the date hereof or the same will be taken as to him confessed—and the cause set for hearing ex parte and that a copy of this order be posted upon the court house door, of said county, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be sent to the said defendant, if his residence be made known.

J. B. WALDEN, Reg'r.

June 5th 1852.

### EXAMINATION & EXHIBITION.

THE present session of the Silver

Run Academy will close on Tuesday and Wednesday the 6th and 7th of July next, with an Examination on Tuesday and an Exhibition on Wednesday; both commencing promptly at half past 8 o'clock A. M.

The friends of education and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend, and by so doing encourage the great enterprise of education.

G. TAYLOR,  
June 15, 1852.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a vendition exposé to me on county, I will expose to sale before the court-house door of said county, on the first Monday (5th) in July next, the following described tract of land, to wit: The North West quarter of the North East quarter Section fifteen, Township fifteen and Range eight, east in Benton county, levied on as the property of Charles A. Richer, to satisfy said vendition exposé in favor of Hudson, Terry and Wylie.

A. MOORE, Sheriff.

June 15, 1852.

### EDUCATION.

MRS. WILKIE takes pleasure

in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that she will open her school on Monday 12th July next, assisted by Dr. Wm. Glazier.

### Rates of Tuition:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and first lessons in Arithmetic \$5 00

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History per session of months, \$8 00

Drawing and Painting, \$10 00

Mrs. Wilkie will also give les-

sons in French, and promises, with strict attention on the part of the pupils to enable them to converse in French by the end of the first session.

Patrons and friends of the school are requested to come every Friday afternoon to witness the exercises of the pupils. No deduction only in case of sickness.

June 22, 1852.

### CHANCERY SALE.

UNDER and in obedience to a decree in Chancery, in a cause, wherein Cicer Heath is Complainant and E. K. Sparks respondent, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph county, Ala., on Monday the 5th day of July next, the west half of Section No. 1, and the south half of Section No. 12, in Township twenty, Range eleven east in the Coosa Land District.

WM. H. SMITH,

Register, &c.

June 1, 1852.—\$3.

### RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

### SALE OF LOTS.

NOTICE is given, that on the first Monday in July next, the Commissioners appointed to select and run off a New Site, on the County of Dekalb, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, and ratified by a vote of the people, will proceed to sell at public Auction, so many of the lots of said New Site, as shall be by them determined necessary for the public interest, at the said New Site, which is to be called and known by the name of

PORTERVILLE.

The conditions of sale are: Such a sum in cash, not exceeding 10 per cent, as may be necessary to defray expenses, the balance in notes, with security to be approved by the commissioners, payable in one, two, three and four years, without interest. Purchasers to pay for certificate of purchase, and title deeds; which deeds are to be made when the purchase money is fully paid up.

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By her next friend

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FRANCIS M. MATHENY.

BY complainants bill affidavit on file—it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that the defendants residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered that publications be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four weeks consecutively, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said Court, at his office, at the courthouse in the county of DeKalb, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint by complainant filed within sixty days from the date hereof or the same will be taken as to him confessed—and the cause set for hearing ex parte and that a copy of this order be posted upon the court house door, of said county, for four consecutive weeks and that a copy of this order be sent to the said defendant, if his residence be made known.

J. B. WALDEN, Reg'r.

June 5th 1852.

### PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Montgomery, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Alabama by Resolutions of the 9th of February last, declared, "that it is expedient to call a general convention of the people of this State to take into consideration the necessity of altering and reforming the Constitution thereof;" and that the sense of the people may be taken thereon, it is directed that the qualified voters of this State be assembled by proclamation of the Governor, on the 3rd day of June, 1852, on the estate of James B. Chamblin, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JOHN WATKINS,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration were granted to me at May Term of the Probate Court of St. Clair county Ala., upon the estate of Philip Watkins, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JOHN WATKINS,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, having been granted to be undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 3rd day of June, 1852, on the estate of James B. Chamblin, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

JOHN WATKINS,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, having been granted to be undersigned, by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 3rd day of June, 1852, on the estate of James B. Chamblin, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

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## LAW NOTICES

**Whaley & Ellis.**  
Associated themselves in  
the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.  
G. C. WHALEY, January 5, '52.  
S. C. ELLIS.

**Turnley & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
**SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.**  
WILL attend, promptly to all  
business committed to their  
charge in the Counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega  
and Randolph.

**ADDRESS.**  
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.  
March 5, 1852.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
**Solicitors in Chancery,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, next room over Hudson's Store.  
February 26.

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
DESires no political office. He  
intends devoting his entire time  
and energy to THE PRACTICE  
OF THE LAW, in the counties of  
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Ober-  
okee, Benton and Talladega—also  
in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Office No. 8, Office Row.  
May 6, 1851. 1y

E. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,  
PORTER & HARALSON,  
Attorneys at Law,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**WILL** practice in the Counties of  
DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Mar-  
shall, Benton, Jackson and Madison,  
and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.  
They will promptly attend to any busi-  
ness confided to their professional  
managers.

Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County,  
Alabama.  
April 6, 1852.

**Martin & Porter,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**WILL** practice in all the courts  
in the counties of Benton, Cherokee,  
DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and  
Talladega, and in the Supreme  
Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by  
Walker & Martin.

JAS. A. MARTIN, January 1, '52.

WM. H. FORNEY. 1y

**Walden & McSpadden,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
**Solicitors in Chancery,**

**WILL** practice in the several  
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,  
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and  
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,  
Ala. January 12, 1852.

**J. I. THOMASON.** R. W. COBB,  
THOMASON & COBB,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
**Solicitors in Chancery;**

**WILL** attend promptly to all  
business entrusted to their care  
in the counties of Jefferson, Blount,  
Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and  
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court  
of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April 51.

**Girard Hewitt,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery,**

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.  
**WILL** attend the Courts of St.  
Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Mar-  
shall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

B. T. POPE,  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

**WILL** hereafter attend the Cir-  
cuit courts of Benton, Cherokee,  
Jackson and Marshall, and as  
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery  
courts of St. Clair, Blount and  
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme  
court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. E. C. DANNER.  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
**Solicitor in Chancery.**

**AVING** resigned his office,  
tenders his services in the prac-  
tice of the Law, in the Counties  
of DeKalb, Cherokee, Talladega  
and Benton.

Cross west from the court-house,  
Wedowee, Ala.

Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

**JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.**

**THE** undersigned having  
recently taken the Tavern recently  
occupied by A. Cantrel on the south-east corner of the public  
square in Jacksonville, respectfully  
informs the public generally  
that he is prepared for the accom-  
modation of regular boarders and  
transient customers. It is his pur-  
pose, that his table shall at all times  
be supplied with the best that the  
country affords. His stable shall  
also have an abundant supply of  
provisions, and be provided with  
prompt and attentive ostlers. No  
efforts or expense shall be spared  
to rear for the comfort and con-  
venience of his customers, and to  
make his house worthy of exten-  
sive patronage.

C. SUBLETT.

Oct. 14, 1851.

**WAREHOUSE** celebrated Arabian  
Loudens, Cherokee Liniment, So-  
dums, brooms, &c., of both Man-  
ufacture, also Hedges and Hays Liniment  
for sale.

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

## ROME DIRECTORY.

### NOTICE.

And Look to Your Interest.

I WOULD respectfully  
call the attention of the  
public and my old customers  
to the fact: That having sold out my  
interest in the Mercantile business in  
Romney, I take this opportunity of re-  
turning my thanks to them for their  
patronage, heretofore extended to me.  
I shall continue my WAREHOUSE  
and COMMISSION BUSINESS at  
the old stand, and will give my attention  
to the same. I flatter myself, that from  
the experience I have in the Cotton  
trade I can make it greatly to the interest  
of the farming community to send  
their produce to me, as I am situated  
so as to be fully posted in the prices.  
I am also engaged in a regular  
Carriage Repository Business,  
and, at all times, have a large  
stock on hand consisting of CARRIAGES,  
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best  
materials and latest styles, and have  
no fears in making the assertion, that  
I can sell them on such terms as will  
enable me to compete with any establish-  
ment of the kind in the southern  
country. My jobs are all complete,  
with harness and other fixtures, and I  
will have them coming in regular  
rotation. I will only say, call and ex-  
amine for yourselves, and I have no  
fears of the result. I will warrant in  
every instance where ordinary care is  
given. There is no hushing in this  
matter, and to all wanting, I will say  
don't stand back for I am ready to sur-  
prise you, at the extremely low prices of  
these articles.

WM. H. PEARCE & CO.

ROM, GEORGIA.

May 25, 1852.—1y.

E. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,  
PORTER & HARALSON,  
Attorneys at Law,  
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